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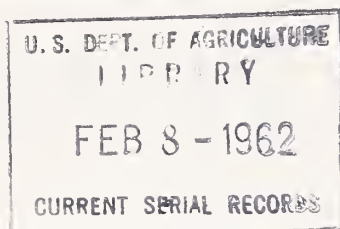
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress



COTTON
FC-1-62
January 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$967.8 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.1 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.0 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding the unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for all details for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61 and FC 9-61.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through January 15, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization		Funds authorized 2/	Sales registered 3/	Exported or booked for exports 3/	Final date	
	Date issued	Number				Contracting	Delivery
			Dollars	Bales	Bales		
Fiscal year							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	106,638,145	786,942	768,898	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's							
Indonesia (Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, India)	12-10-59	34-25	5/17,934,005	4/145,555	145,555	11-30-61	12-30-61
Total.....	---	---	124,572,145	932,497	914,453	---	---
1960-61							
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	128,727,770	909,265	906,398	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's							
Burma (Japan).....	8-16-60	33-25	5/80,766	662	652	11-30-61	12-30-61
Indonesia (Japan, Singapore, Yugoslavia)	12-28-60	34-34	5/3,521,400	4/24,854	24,854	11-30-61	12-30-61
Korea.....	1-5-61	24-37	15,195,000	112,143	111,484	11-30-61	12-30-61
Chile.....	1-19-61	12-24	6/2,644,500	16,174	16,166	11-30-61	12-30-61
Indonesia (Japan).....	1-31-61	34-32	5/69,040	500	467	11-30-61	12-30-61
Indonesia (Singapore).....	2-7-61	34-33	5/9,504	59	0	11-30-61	12-30-61
Indonesia (Hong Kong).....	2-7-61	34-35	5/8,595	46	21	11-30-61	12-30-61
Chile.....	3-7-61	12-25	6/793,500	5,553	5,519	11-30-61	12-30-61
Chile.....	3-7-61	12-26	6/862,000	6,014	5,768	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam (Taiwan).....	4-21-61	45-07	5/2,500,000	17,771	17,494	11-30-61	12-30-61
Spain.....	5-26-61	17-81	23,120,000	152,157	152,288	10-31-61	11-30-61
Burma (Japan).....	6-29-61	33-29	5/621,003	4/4,784	4,784	11-30-61	11-30-61
Burma (India).....	6-29-61	33-30	5/456,058	2,974	2,875	11-30-61	12-30-61
Burma (India).....	6-29-61	33-31	5/320,412	1,971	1,868	11-30-61	12-30-61
Total.....	---	---	178,929,548	1,254,907	1,250,637	---	---
1961-62							
Pakistan.....	7-7-61	15-81	7/3,000,000	5,995	3,199	5-31-62	6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61	11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61	45-08	4,370,000	24,250	18,348	1-31-62	2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61	24-45	16,000,000	117,262	102,282	5-31-62	6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61	37-37	11,640,000	20,505	3,607	5-31-62	6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	3,374	11-30-62	12-31-62
Uruguay.....	10-13-61	47-11	6/4,500,000	0	0	4-30-62	5-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61	42-11	8/10,875,000	34,927	18,174	5-31-62	6-30-62
Total.....	---	---	60,985,000	277,379	217,397	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year							
1954-55 through December 7, 1961....	---	---	967,789,652	6,130,407	5,995,105	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan.....	---	---	9/15,900,000	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	---	10/10,875,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	994,564,652	---	---	---	---

1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.

3/ Through December 31, 1961, reported by A.S.C.S.

4/ Estimated by using bookings for export for one PA because sales to Japan were overregistered.

5/ Cotton to be processed in third country (ies)

6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.

7/ For extra-long staple cotton.

8/ Represents one-half the total amount available under Agreement of November 24, 1961.

9/ Includes \$6.3 million for Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer) to be shipped in FY 1962, and \$9.6 million for extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

10/ Represents balance remaining under Agreement of November 24, 1961.

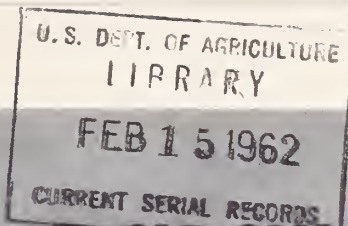
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FC 2-62
February 1962

U.S. COTTON PROSPECTS IN

AFRICA, ASIA, AND AUSTRALIA 1/

An on-the-spot survey of 15 countries in Africa and Asia, and of Australia, indicates that U.S. cotton exporters may expect to find new marketing opportunities in at least 7 of the countries visited.

These potential markets are the Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia, Ceylon, Thailand, the Federation of Malaya, Vietnam, and Indonesia. All of these areas are making remarkable progress in expanding their spindlage, and several of them rely on the United States to help finance their cotton purchases.

U.S. cotton exporters who wish to export to any of these countries would probably do well to visit the areas, since processors and consumers are not adequately informed about U.S. cotton or methods of handling it.

AFRICA

In the 1960-61 season, exports of U.S. cotton to Africa declined to 68,000 bales from 75,000 bales in 1959-60. There are indications, however, that sales can be built up to some extent, particularly in countries that are increasing their spinning capacity. These are the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Ethiopia, and Morocco.

1/ By Guy A. W. Schilling, Marketing Specialist, Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Mr. Schilling's observations are based on a market study trip (September-December 1961) covering South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Indonesia, South Vietnam, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Australia.

Some of the newly independent countries on the West Coast of Africa may also be potential customers for U.S. cotton. No information is yet available regarding the development of textile industries in these new nations or where they will seek their raw material.

The Republic of South Africa had 223,000 spindles installed and operating in September 1961. Installation of another 77,000 was planned within the next 18 months (i.e., by February or March of 1963), with still further expansion beyond that date expected.

About half of the spindlage is now in the hands of well-known European cotton mill firms. The fact that these firms are among those planning to increase their spinning capacity indicates their confidence in the future of the Republic's textile industry.

Domestic production of cotton is not expected to exceed 60,000 bales annually during the next 15 years at least. (In 1960-61, production was 23,000 bales.) With this situation, there appears to be considerable room for cotton imports.

Southern Rhodesia, with 56,000 spindles at present, will very likely add 30,000 more during the next year and a half. These additional spindles will be installed by a South African mill group in Bulawayo.

Southern Rhodesian mills now use local cotton, as far as it will go, and then whatever quantity of Nyasaland cotton they can get. They will be buying small quantities of U.S. cotton and other growths, and these purchases should increase as the industry expands.

Ethiopia and Eritrea now have over 79,000 spindles distributed among 6 mills; an increase of 49,000 is planned within the next 18 months.

The United States and Sudan furnish the cotton that must be imported after the local crop of about 8,000 bales is consumed. However, supplies of Sudanese short-staple cotton from the Nuba Mountains area may soon become unavailable, since they will be needed by Sudan's own rapidly expanding textile industry.

Morocco, which was not visited in the course of the 1961 market study, is known to have about 53,000 spindles. The country will probably continue to be a market for around 10,000 bales of U.S. cotton. Spindlage is expected to increase slowly.

It should be noted that in the four African markets for U.S. cotton some rayon staple and other man-made fibers are being used--mainly in the Republic of South Africa.

ASIA

Of the continents visited, Asia is still by far the best customer for U.S. cotton. This season (1961-62), shipments of U.S. cotton to most Asian countries will probably decrease.

The reasons for the probably decline are (1) some of the countries have difficulty financing purchases of cotton, and (2) competition in the textile export business is stiffening as more and more countries in the world are expanding their textile industries and coming closer to self sufficiency in textile goods. As self sufficiency increases, they reduce their imports accordingly.

Japan continues to be the biggest market in the world for U.S. cotton. Japanese purchases in 1961-62, however, are expected to fall far short of the high 1960-61 level. The country's large purchases of U.S. cotton last season have weighed heavily on Japan's cotton markets and have necessitated resales to other countries in the Far East.

Israel's imports of U.S. cotton in 1960-61 were only half of what they were in 1959-60 because of the country's large domestic cotton crop.

Lebanon's spindlage remains at 75,000 spindles. They use mainly Syrian cotton and, only occasionally, small quantities of U.S. cotton.

Pakistan now has over 2 million spindles. The goal, as now projected, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ million spindles, and 528,000 new spindles have actually been sanctioned by the Pakistani Government. There is little likelihood of expanding the present market for U.S. cotton in Pakistan, i.e., a small quantity of upland cotton (about 40,000 bales) this season and 40,000 bales of American-Egyptian during the next $3\frac{1}{2}$ years under a P. L. 480 agreement.

India will probably not import more than about 100,000 bales of U.S. cotton in 1961-62; this is the balance remaining to be imported under a P. L. 480 agreement issued in 1960-61 and under a triangular P. L. 480 arrangement involving Indonesia.

India has now rebuilt its cotton stocks, depleted almost 3 years ago because of a short domestic crop. India's cotton consumption is increasing, along with the country's already large population. There is also heavier demand for slightly longer staple cotton because of consumers' desire for better-quality goods.

India's third 5-Year Plan, which began in April 1961, provides for 4 million new spindles to replace outmoded spindles and allow a few mills to increase their present spindlage.

Ceylon has at present 36,000 spindles installed and operating in two mills. Another 13,000 spindles will be added to the newest of these mills before the end of 1962. During the next 5 years, spindlage may reach 75,000. There is an opportunity to sell U.S. cotton in Ceylon because the domestic crop is insufficient and Ceylon's "next door neighbor", India, prohibits exports of the staple lengths that Ceylon requires.

Burma has started construction of a 40,000-spindle mill in the upcountry. Communist China is providing financial and technical assistance. This new

mill will double the present spinning capacity of 40,000 spindles in the existing mill at Rangoon. Burma's textile industry can be expected to expand, and to take small quantities of U.S. cotton until the quality of the Burmese crop improves. Considerable emphasis is now being placed on this quality improvement.

Thailand has increased its spindlage to 83,000, compared with 68,000 in the fall of 1960. Consumption of U.S. cotton rose above 25,000 bales in 1960-61, and is expected to increase further.

Singapore and the Federation of Malaya have a total of 20,000 spindles at present; 14,000 are in the Malayan Textile Mills, Ltd., at Singapore. In 1961, this concern built a 6,000-spindle mill in Johore State--the first and only spinning mill in the Federation of Malaya. Construction of more mills is planned, and the United States will have a chance to increase its cotton exports to this part of the world as spindlage expands.

Indonesia's spindlage reached 208,000 in 1961, compared with only 127,000 in 1960. In 1962 and 1963, an additional 340,000 spindles will be added, either to present mills or to new mills that will be built. This means that the long-planned, extensive development of Indonesia's textile industry is under way. The industry's goal is a minimum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million spindles and perhaps much more. Prospects for expanding U.S. cotton exports to Indonesia can therefore be considered bright.

Vietnam did not add last year to its 1960 spindlage of 45,000, but plans to add 85,000 spindles before the end of 1962, and should therefore increase its purchases of U.S. cotton.

Hong Kong has increased its spindlage during the past year. As of October 1, 1961, it had 443,000 spindles, of which 358,000 were operating. If business picks up for the Hong Kong mills, and U.S. cotton prices are competitive, exports of U.S. cotton to the Colony should be larger in 1962-63 than they were this season.

The Philippine Republic now has 540,000 spindles installed and operating; 650,000 spindles are projected by 1966. The Philippines should remain a substantial and increasing market for U.S. cotton.

Taiwan has 24 mills with 450,500 spindles installed and operating; 21,000 more are to be added. Taiwan needs export markets for its textile products. If it finds them, its mills will take more U.S. cotton.

Korea's consumption of cotton by textile mills dropped in the 1960-61 season because of uncertain political and economic conditions. Imports of U.S. cotton therefore dropped accordingly. However, with the return to normal conditions in the country, purchases of U.S. cotton can be expected to increase.

AUSTRALIA

The Australian cotton textile industry has been having a hard time because of competition from heavy imports of textiles, and the government's imposition of credit restrictions for the past 2 years.

Spindlage of between 265,000 and 270,000 has increased only slightly in the past 4 years, but some old spindles have been replaced. U.S. cotton will still be favored if the price is right.

Australia has been experimenting with the growing of cotton in New South Wales, but it is still too early to evaluate their production potential.

Additional information on selling U.S. cotton, and the names of mills in the newly developing markets for U.S. cotton, is available from FAS, Cotton Division, Foreign Marketing Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. (Telephone DUDley 8-3004).

Cotton: U.S. exports to Asia, Africa, and Australia
1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, and August-November 1959, 1960, and 1961

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1958-59			August - November		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales 1/
ASIA:						
Burma.....	5	6	1	2/	2/	0
Hong Kong.....	125	282	219	81	26	27
India.....	80	445	625	11	84	10
Indonesia.....	17	53	37	9	14	26
Israel.....	12	18	9	5	2	1
Japan.....	544	1,810	1,801	308	272	338
Korea.....	227	277	200	70	46	84
Lebanon.....	0	3	1	1	1	0
Pakistan.....	9	4	5	2/	1	2
Philippines.....	97	130	154	23	35	22
Singapore.....	2	9	6	2	2/	1
Taiwan.....	182	205	179	62	16	45
Thailand.....	2/	20	24	5	2	11
Vietnam.....	2/	10	27	2/	1	9
Total.....	1,300	3,272	3,288	577	500	576
AFRICA:						
Algeria.....	1	0	0	0	0	2/
Ethiopia.....	0	15	5	0	1	1
Morocco.....	11	11	10	3	4	6
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2/	4	0	2	0	0
South Africa, Rep. of.....	15	45	53	7	16	23
Total.....	27	75	68	12	21	30
AUSTRALIA.....	40	66	51	15	20	15
Total U.S. exports.....	2,895	7,392	6,857	1,411	1,521	1,669

1/ Running bales.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Bureau of the Census.



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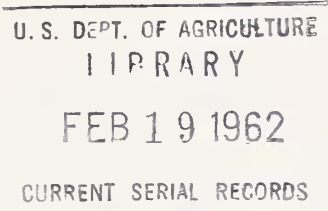
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COTTON
FC-3-62
February 1962



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$974.4 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.1 million bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

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Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through February 7, 1962

Fiscal year	Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization : 1/ Date : issued	Funds authorized 2/ Number	Sales		Exported		Final date
				registered 3/ :	Bales	: or booked 3/ :	for exports 3/ :	
			Dollars				Contracting	Delivery
1954-55		---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---	---
1955-56		---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---	---
1956-57		---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---	---
1957-58		---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---	---
1958-59		---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---	---
1959-60		---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---	---
1960-61		---	178,929,548	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---	---
1961-62								
Pakistan		7-7-61	5/3,000,000	8,255	6,033	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Yugoslavia		7-11-61	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61	
Vietnam		7-20-61	4,370,000	28,950	24,172	1-31-62	2-28-62	
Korea		8-4-61	16,000,000	117,854	116,420	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Taiwan		8-15-61	11,640,000	26,229	16,232	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Finland		8-24-61	6/1,500,000	6,100	5,576	11-30-62	12-31-62	
Uruguay		10-13-61	6/4,500,000	682	135	4-30-62	5-31-62	
Philippines		12-1-61	7/10,875,000	59,898	36,765	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Pakistan		1-16-62	8/6,589,000	0	0	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Total		---	67,574,000	315,626	273,706	---	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through February 7, 1962		---	974,378,652	6,169,955	6,052,728	---	---	---
Agreements signed but no								

Total.....:	---	---	67,574,000	315,626	273,746	---
Total PA's issued fiscal :						
year 1954-55 through :						
February 7, 1962.....:	---	---	974,378,652	6,169,955	6,052,728	---
Agreements signed but no :						
PA's issued:						
Pakistan.....:	---	---	9/9,600,000	---	---	---
Philippines.....:	---	---	7/10,875,000	---	---	---
Grand Total.....:	---	---	994,853,652	---	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
- 2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 3/ Through January 31, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
- 4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan since sales were overregistered.
- 5/ For extra-long staple cotton.
- 6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 7/ Represents one-half the total amount available under Agreement of November 24, 1961.
- 8/ Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer)
- 9/ For extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

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COTTON
FC 4-62
February 1962

WORLD COTTON CROP NEAR

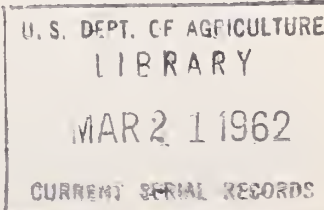
LAST SEASON'S RECORD

World cotton production in 1961-62 is now estimated at 46.8 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), near last season's record high of 47.2 million bales and 7 percent above the 1955-59 average.

World acreage, larger for the third straight year, is estimated at 83.3 million acres, up 3 percent from 1960-61. However, average yields are currently estimated at about 270 pounds per acre compared with the relatively high 280 pounds in 1960-61.

Principal reductions from early season production estimates are in India, Uganda, and Communist China because of unfavorable weather. Adverse conditions also resulted in lower estimates for Syria, Nigeria, and several other countries. Crop estimates have been raised as the season moved forward in Brazil, Greece, Spain, Iran, and Central America.

From the standpoint of world supply and demand, world production is expected to be in close balance with consumption at around the 47 million-bale level, holding world stocks near 20.5 million bales. Less of this year's production will move into world trade (estimated at about 10 percent below 1960-61) as importing countries are reducing stocks in contrast with the buildup during the last 2 years.



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COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average		1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador.....	9:	63:	95:	130:	190:	5:	53:	137:	184:	285
Guatemala.....	--	23:	44:	64:	115:	2:	20:	70:	100:	175
Mexico.....	725:	1,936:	1,798:	2,234:	1,965:	334:	1,333:	1,690:	2,100:	1,950
Nicaragua.....	9:	101:	164:	145:	180:	5:	87:	128:	147:	200
United States.....	27,788:	22,861:	15,117:	15,309:	15,686:	13,149:	14,092:	14,558:	14,272:	14,304
British West Indies.....	20:	17:	7:	7:	7:	5:	4:	2:	2:	2
Haiti.....	--	39:	41:	41:	40:	22:	7:	5:	5:	5
Total 4/.....	28,642:	25,054:	17,299:	18,007:	18,255:	13,523:	15,602:	16,609:	16,843:	16,958
SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina.....	770:	1,307:	1,139:	1,300:	1,300:	289:	554:	409:	560:	550
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,600:	5,000:	5,500:	1,956:	1,655:	1,700:	1,950:	2,250
Colombia.....	98:	163:	377:	359:	405:	23:	69:	305:	307:	350
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	47:	--	13:	11:	11:	8:	12
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	100:	150:	175:	40:	59:	20:	35:	50
Peru.....	428:	488:	624:	618:	610:	379:	450:	566:	555:	550
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	--	--	--	11:	13:	37:	30:	60
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,869:	6,955:	7,544:	8,160:	2,711:	2,813:	3,050:	3,447:	3,824
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	328:	193:	195:	160:	35:	85:	75:	90:	70
Greece.....	173:	219:	325:	409:	469:	77:	138:	262:	288:	385
Italy.....	56:	82:	88:	55:	82:	21:	31:	53:	27:	35
Rumania 5/.....	8:	415:	37:	5:	5:	2:	84:	5:	1:	1
Spain.....	46:	169:	557:	618:	785:	10:	62:	295:	330:	450
Yugoslavia.....	8:	34:	32:	29:	25:	3:	5:	13:	11:	5
Total 4/.....	377:	1,263:	1,282:	1,361:	1,576:	148:	410:	728:	772:	971
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,320:	5,415:	5,600:	3,430:	5,930:	7,300:	6,800:	7,000
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan.....	439:	614:	942:	940:	1,200:	248:	383:	585:	525:	850
Congo, Rep. of the.....	874:	863:	845:	450:	300:	172:	222:	290:	175:	125
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	86:	82:	42:	45:	45:	12:	13:	20:	18:	20
Kenya.....	--	73:	95:	100:	--	13:	11:	16:	12:	15
Tanganyika.....	--	209:	450:	450:	475:	50:	55:	168:	157:	143
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,565:	1,516:	1,960:	281:	291:	300:	308:	200
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,827:	1,944:	2,060:	1,893:	1,705:	2,100:	2,196:	1,535
Morocco.....	1:	9:	16:	18:	--	6/	5:	10:	8:	--
Fr. Equat. Africa 7/.....	390:	838:	925:	985:	950:	41:	135:	130:	210:	160
Mozambique.....	--	690:	735:	790:	790:	8/ 33:	148:	208:	170:	160
Nigeria.....	--	463:	--	--	--	36:	114:	160:	260:	200
Angola.....	73:	124:	126:	125:	--	13:	25:	37:	30:	28
South Africa, Rep. of.....	--	66:	--	--	--	2:	23:	23:	23:	24
Australia.....	53:	9:	39:	30:	35:	11:	3:	12:	8:	10
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,686:	8,827:	8,700:	9,363:	2,840:	3,182:	4,151:	4,217:	3,583
ASIA:										
Aden.....	--	18:	42:	40:	45:	--	12:	27:	21:	22
Iran.....	453:	463:	665:	665:	750:	171:	186:	373:	456:	475
Iraq.....	53:	97:	90:	75:	100:	11:	27:	35:	35:	25
Israel.....	--	1:	17:	25:	40:	--	1:	34:	49:	65
Syria.....	85:	405:	561:	525:	616:	28:	236:	446:	511:	501
Turkey.....	667:	1,458:	1,542:	1,534:	1,621:	249:	624:	850:	800:	875
Afghanistan.....	--	87:	--	--	--	49:	55:	70:	--	--
Burma.....	428:	365:	328:	325:	375:	97:	91:	85:	75:	75
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	12,740:	14,100:	14,000:	14,000:	2,855:	4,920:	8,000:	7,000:	6,800
India.....	9/ 24,204:	16,463:	18,804:	18,971:	19,000:	9/ 5,348:	3,404:	3,325:	4,630:	4,100
Korea 10/.....	564:	316:	149:	125:	145:	198:	77:	38:	30:	35
Pakistan.....	9/	3,167:	3,370:	3,242:	3,268:	9/	1,320:	1,365:	1,397:	1,365
Thailand.....	16:	89:	119:	104:	132:	7:	32:	45:	55:	60
Total 4/.....	33,805:	35,728:	40,072:	39,923:	40,391:	9,038:	11,001:	14,727:	15,161:	14,504
World total 4/.....	81,147:	82,485:	79,755:	80,950:	83,345:	31,690:	38,938:	46,565:	47,240:	46,840
Foreign Free World 4/..	41,140:	40,240:	44,914:	45,952:	47,820:	12,219:	13,822:	16,596:	19,046:	18,634
Communist countries 4/..	12,219:	19,384:	19,724:	19,689:	19,839:	6,322:	11,024:	15,411:	13,922:	13,902

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Less than 500. 7/ Chad and Central African Republic. 8/ Exports. 9/ Pakistan included with India. 10/ South Korea only after 1941.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.



U.S. Crop About Unchanged

The 1961 U.S. crop is estimated at 14.3 million bales, only 32,000 bales larger than in 1960. A total of 15.7 million acres were harvested this season, 2.5 percent more than in 1960. However, yields of 438 pounds per acre were 8 pounds below last season and 28 pounds lower than the record of 466 pounds in 1958. Cotton ginned prior to January 16, 1962, totaled 14 million running bales, 98 percent of the total estimated crop.

The grade index of upland cotton ginnings was 96.6 (Middling White equals 100), higher than in either of the past 2 years. Based on current estimates, production plus imports and city crop exceeds the combination of 8.8 million bales consumption and 5 million bales exports, resulting in a 0.7 million-bale increase in carryover next August to about 7.9 million running bales.

Mexico Prepares For New Crop

Preparations are underway in Mexico for planting the 1962 crop. It is too early to estimate total area that will be devoted to cotton, but early forecasts are that 1962 acreage compared with 1961 will be about the same in Matamoros, increase in Sonora, and decline in Sinaloa. Latest information indicates that ginnings from the 1961 Mexican crop will exceed 1.9 million bales. This figure is down 0.2 million bales from 1960 because of smaller acreage.

Larger Crops Being Harvested In Central America

Acreage in Central America was increased this season under the stimulus of rising prices and more liberal production credit. The larger acreage and generally favorable conditions have contributed to larger crops now being harvested in those countries. Acreage in El Salvador and Guatemala rose to record highs this season, and, despite hurricane damage in November, production is expected to be 55 and 75 percent larger, respectively. Ginning, storage, and other facilities are being expanded in El Salvador. Growers in Guatemala are encouraging the government to develop a definite, long-term agricultural and cotton policy. Also, they are opposed to a proposed cotton production tax intended to offset a possible reduction in the coffee export tax.

Growers in Nicaragua increased plantings 24 percent in 1961 over the previous year, reflecting increased production loans and good returns from the 1960 crop. Although rains in November caused some boll rot and interrupted pest control, yields are expected to be larger and the crop may total 200,000 bales, up 36 percent from last season.

Brazil's Production Continues To Climb

Production in Brazil in 1961-62 is now estimated at 2-1/4 million bales, and even larger by some sources, continuing the uptrend from 1.3 million bales in 1956-57. Rains during harvest in North Brazil cut earlier estimates to about 800,000 bales in 1961, up from 700,000 in 1960. A similar increase may be in store in 1962 in view of the emphasis on cotton as a cash crop in this region.

Despite scarcity of quality planting seed, acreage in South Brazil is considerably larger than last season, stimulated in part by announcement of new high minimum prices at planting rather than later, and reduced planting of peanuts because of drought. Progress of the crop has been good but optimism is tempered by recollection that rains and storms in early months of the calendar year have frequently reduced prospects. Barring setbacks, the Southern crop should be 200,000 bales or more above last season's 1,250,000 bales.

Production in Peru and Argentina Near Last Season

Peru's 1961-62 production is expected to be about equal to last season's 555,000 bales. The extra-long staples harvested last fall totaled about 127,000 bales, down 7 percent from 1960-61 due to shortage of irrigation water. A further decline may occur in 1962 depending on water supplies and how attractive prices are to growers. The current Tanguis crop has progressed well under relatively favorable conditions, and despite some switch in area to food and feed crops, higher Tanguis yields may about offset the decline in extra-long staple cotton.

A 6 weeks drought in Argentina last fall necessitated considerable replanting, so that plants are in various stages of development and some stands are thin. However, acreage is about the same as last season and crop conditions have been generally good, with no serious attacks of pests or diseases. A crop of around 550,000 bales is forecast as harvest gets under way.

Acreage in Colombia moved to a new high of 0.4 million acres this season as more new lands were planted, and a record production of 350,000 bales is forecast, up 14 percent from last season. Acreage is being increased in Venezuela to meet rising domestic consumption, and in Paraguay for consumption and export needs.

Europe's Production Approaches 1.0 Million Bales

Cotton production in Europe is approaching the 1.0 million-bale mark this season, chiefly as a result of larger acreage and yields in Spain and Greece. Europe's total includes 70,000 bales in Bulgaria, and relative small quantities in Albania and Rumania. In Spain, conditions were generally favorable in the planting, growing, and harvesting periods. Winds and rains caused some damage at harvest in the Cordoba area, but the total crop is a bumper one of around 450,000 bales. With larger acreage, an increase in irrigation, and excellent crop conditions, production in Greece is placed by the Hellenic Cotton Board at the record high of 385,000 bales, up 34 percent from last season and 42 percent above the recent 5-year average.

Production In Near East 5 percent Above 1960-61

Production in the Near East is expected to be about 5 percent larger than in 1960-61. Most of the increase is in Turkey where the crop estimate of 875,000 bales, unchanged since last fall, is up 9 percent from last season. There reportedly is interest in Turkey in starting to grow extra-long staple cotton for domestic needs.

Acreage was larger in Syria in 1961-62, but yields were reduced by adverse weather at planting, insect attacks later, then rains, floods, and frost at harvest. As a result the latest official estimate places the 1961-62 crop at 501,000 bales, down about 75,000 bales from earlier estimates and 10,000 below last season. Heavy rains in December and January curbed planting of grains and increased soil moisture, so planting of rain-grown cotton in the 1962-63 season may be considerably larger.

In Iran, heavy rains and snows in most northern regions also have contributed to supplies of water, and could influence plantings of the new crop. Excellent weather last fall favored harvest, and 1961-62 production estimates have been raised to 475,000 bales. The crop in Israel is now placed at 65,000 bales, 10,000 below earlier estimates because of last year's drought.

India and Pakistan Crop Estimates Down

Advices from India indicate the crop is very late and substantially smaller than last season when yields were higher than usual. Rains and pests caused damage in some areas. The current estimate is for a total crop of around 4.1 million bales, down 11 percent from the 1960-61 figure of 4.6 million bales. A bumper Bengal Desi crop is reported, but the Oomras crop is smaller.

Estimates of Pakistan's 1961-62 crop have been lowered slightly to 1,365,000 bales because of locusts and untimely rains in some areas which more than offset increased production in others. Rains in October reduced estimates of a bumper crop in Burma, mostly in the short-staple varieties.

Production In Africa Down Sharply From 1960-61

The recent third official estimate places Egypt's crop at 1,535,000 bales, even lower than previous estimates. The sharp drop in production from 2.2 million bales in 1960-61 is attributed to a wide variety of causes, including severe insect attacks and flooding in Upper Egypt. The Egyptian government has been prompted to compensate growers owning 10 acres or less for losses resulting from their smaller cotton crops.

In contrast, Sudan may harvest a crop of 850,000 bales or more, far larger than the previous record of 617,000 bales in 1956-57. Plantings are at a record 1.2 million acres, up 28 percent from last season, and plant development has been good thus far. Shortage of labor for harvesting is a problem. Also, as in South Brazil, the harvest period is critical because insect or weather damage can be heavy.

The situation in Uganda this season has been one of steady reduction in the crop estimate, which now stands at about 200,000 bales. Unprecedented wet weather with little sunshine and low temperatures have lead to boll rot, insect attacks, and various other difficulties. Acreage was increased around 29 percent above last season, but yields have been cut about in half. Kenya's crop is now 50 percent below earlier estimates because of the exceptionally wet weather. Planting of the new (1962-63) crop in Tanganyika have been slowed by heavy rains in contrast to drought early in 1961 which reduced yields.

The 1961-62 crop in Mozambique is placed at 160,000 bales, 6 percent below the estimate of last October and last season's crop, as a result of less favorable weather. The Cotton Institute in Angola has long range plans to emphasize use of improved methods of cultivation and insect control to increase production.

The dispersed nature of the cotton growing industry in Nigeria makes it difficult to forecast the crop. Harvest has been relatively slow and shipment offers have been held in abeyance on possibilities of a smaller crop, tentatively placed at about 200,000 bales.

Production In Communist Countries Unchanged

Production in Communist countries, as a group, is estimated at 13.9 million bales, practically unchanged from 1960-61, but below the peak of 15.4 million bales reached in both 1958-59 and 1959-60.

The estimate of Communist China's 1961 crop has been reduced to 6.8 million bales, 0.2 million below the previous estimate and the 1960 crop, which was relatively poor. Drought hampered planting and early growth over extensive areas, while heavy rains later in the season encouraged excessive growth and made harvesting difficult.

The 1961 crop in the Soviet Union was about 7.0 million bales compared with 6.8 million in 1960 when cold, wet weather reduced yields. Despite Premier Krushchev's appeals to increase yields 25 percent above the 1958-60 average, producing republics made only a 3.6 percent increase in their pledge for 1962-63 over their 1961-62 pledge of about 7.8 million bales. Plans were recently announced for developing extensive new irrigated cotton-growing areas in the Central Asian Republics.

Extra-Long Staple Production Smaller

Production of extra-long staple cotton in the Free World in 1961-62 is currently estimated at 1.7 million bales, down 6 percent from last year and 15 percent below the record of 2.0 million bales in 1958-59. The largest decline is in Karnak and Menoufi varieties in Egypt from a total of about 1,040,000 bales last season to 633,000 bales in 1961-62, according to the third official estimate. As indicated previously, severe insect attacks and flooding were the main causes.

Acreage is larger in Sudan this season and conditions thus far point to larger yields than last season when the jassid insect did considerable damage. Current estimates are for an extra-long staple crop of 3/4-million bales or more, compared with 475,000 last season and the large 1959-60 crop of 553,000 bales. By comparison, changes in the extra-long staple crops in other countries are not as large.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

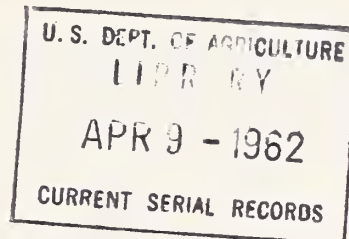
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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 5-62
March 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$989.2 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.1 million bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through March 7, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization		Funds authorized	Sales registered	Exported or booked for exports	Final date	
	1/					Contracting	Delivery
	Date issued	Number					
			Dollars	Bales	Bales		
Fiscal year							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,929,548	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---
1961-62							
Pakistan.....	7-7-61	15-81	5/3,000,000	8,255	6,429	5-31-62	6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61	11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61	45-08	4,370,000	28,950	28,816	1-31-62	2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61	24-45	16,000,000	118,330	117,017	5-31-62	6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61	37-37	11,640,000	47,437	35,408	5-31-62	6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	5,776	11-30-62	12-31-62
Uruguay.....	10-13-61	47-11	6/4,500,000	572	135	4-30-62	5-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61	42-11	21,750,000	69,066	52,776	5-31-62	6-30-62
Pakistan.....	1-16-62	15-90	7/6,589,000	469	0	5-31-62	6-30-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62	49-04	1,131,000	0	0	6-30-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	3-2-62	24-53	2,810,000	0	0	5-31-62	6-30-62
Total.....	---	---	82,390,000	347,519	314,770	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through March 7, 1962.....	---	---	989,194,652	6,201,166	6,093,752	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan.....	---	---	8/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	---	---	36,300,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	---	---	19,800,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,054,894,652	---	---	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
3/ Through February 28, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan since sales were overregistered.
5/ For extra-long staple cotton.
6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
7/ Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer)
8/ For extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

Indonesia.....	---	---	36,300,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	---	---	19,800,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,054,894,652	---	---	---	---

1/
2/
3/
4/
5/
6/
7/
8/

For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
 Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
 Through February 28, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
 Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan since sales were overregistered.
 For extra-long staple cotton.
 Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
 Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer)
 For extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

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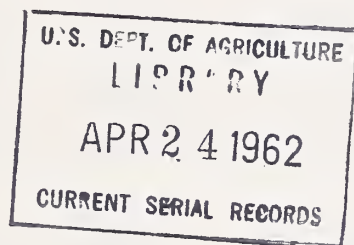
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 6-62
April 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,008.4 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.1 million bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through April 5, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization		Funds	Sales	Exported	Final date	
	1/		authorized	registered	or booked		
	Date		2/	3/	for exports	Contracting	Delivery
	issued	Number			3/		
			Dollars	Bales	Bales		
Fiscal year							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,929,548	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---
1961-62							
Pakistan.....	7-7-61	15-81	5/3,000,000	8,383	7,813	5-31-62	6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61	11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61	45-08	4,370,000	28,950	28,816	1-31-62	2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61	24-45	16,000,000	118,330	117,050	5-31-62	6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61	37-37	11,640,000	70,284	47,225	5-31-62	6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	5,978	11-30-62	12-31-62
Uruguay.....	10-13-61	47-11	6/4,500,000	0	0	4-30-62	5-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61	42-11	21,750,000	74,813	66,729	5-31-62	6-30-62
Pakistan.....	1-16-62	15-90	7/6,589,000	9,104	3,420	5-31-62	6-30-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62	49-04	1,131,000	6,247	2,600	6-30-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	3-2-62	24-53	2,810,000	5,781	2,645	5-31-62	6-30-62
Korea.....	3-9-62	24-57	10,537,500	0	0	5-31-62	6-30-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	5,700,000	0	0	11-30-62	12-30-62
Korea.....	3-13-62	24-54	8/3,000,000	0	0	3-2-62	5-31-62
Total.....	---	---	101,627,500	396,332	350,689	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through April 5, 1962.....	---	---	1,008,432,152	6,249,979	6,129,671	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan.....	---	---	9/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	---	---	30,790,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	---	---	6,785,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,055,607,152	---	---	---	---

1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.

3/ Through March 30, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.

4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan since sales were overregistered.

5/ For extra-long staple cotton.

6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.

7/ Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer)

8/ For emergency cash purchases by Korea which CCC agreed to reimburse.

9/ For extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

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COTTON HIGHLIGHTS IN FOREIGN

IMPORTING COUNTRIES

This circular contains highlights of the current and prospective cotton situation in 14 of the major foreign importing countries. The information is the latest available from reports of agricultural attaches and other sources.



Austria

Total fiber spun on the Austrian cotton spinning system was down 3 percent in the first 6 months of the 1961-62 season from the same period a year earlier. All of the decrease was in rayon staple because of weaker demand and increased competition in export outlets for rayon goods. Raw cotton consumption increased 9 percent from the 61,000 bales for the first half of 1960-61 but a slower rate appears likely in the remainder of 1961-62.^{1/} Cotton consumption has been stimulated by industry promotional activities emphasizing cotton's versatility and increased utility with the aid of modern technology. Although prospects are for further expansion of domestic sales of cotton textiles, imported textiles are claiming a larger share of the market. Net imports of cotton yarn and cloth in 1961 were up 11 and 12 percent respectively, from 1960, and textile imports are expected to rise further in 1962.

Imports of cotton in the first 5 months of 1961-62 totaled 46,000 bales, only slightly below the 47,000 bales in the same period last season. The U.S. share declined from 51 to 47 percent, although the United States continued as the major source of supply. Procurements from Turkey and Brazil were larger, as offerings were at attractive prices. Imports from the Soviet Union made up 7 percent of the total in August-December 1961 compared with

^{1/} Bales referred to in this Circular are 500 pounds gross weight.

13 percent in the same period of 1960. Cotton imports from the Soviet Union have been substantially below the quotas established under the 5-year Austrian-Soviet trade agreement, which reflects apprehension of the uncertainty of supply. Stocks of raw cotton on hand at the end of December were down about 25 percent from the relatively high level of 40,000 bales on August 1, 1961.

Belgium

A downward trend in yarn prices, a slackening in orders, and slower disposal of yarn have affected Belgium's raw cotton consumption which totaled about 174,000 bales in August-December 1961, down 5 percent from the 183,000 bales from the same months of 1960. In recent months the proportion of U.S. and Congo cotton consumed declined by 20 percent or more, while use of cotton from other sources increased.

Imports of raw cotton also declined from 187,000 to 176,000 bales in the first 5 months of 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. The U.S. share declined from 35 to 21 percent of the total, reportedly because of stiffened price competition between growers. Less supplies available from the Congo cut imports from that source, while substantially more cotton was purchased from Brazil and Turkey. Raw cotton trading on the Ghent market has been relatively quiet recently, with the slowdown partly linked to weaker demand for yarn. Stocks of raw cotton on hand January 1, 1962, totaled an estimated 164,000 bales, up fractionally from stocks of last August 1 as the consumption drop was about equal to the cut in imports.

Canada

The Canadian cotton textile industry is having one of the most favorable seasons of the past decade. Cotton textile demand continues strong, and there is improvement in the general economic level and employment from a year ago. Although cotton textile imports are at a higher rate than a year ago, after declining in 1960-61 (August-July) from the previous season, a small cotton textile export business has developed, primarily with the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries. Cotton consumption reached 236,000 bales in the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season, 16 percent above the same period last season and 11 percent larger than the average for the past 5 seasons.

Raw cotton imports are currently expected to total around 375,000 bales in 1961-62, compared with 292,000 bales last season. Most of the imported cotton is being purchased from the United States. Cotton stocks are expected to total around 50,000 bales at the end of the current season compared with the relatively small figure of 38,000 bales on hand August 1, 1961. A raw cotton market development program was begun March 1 by the Canada Cotton Council in cooperation with the Cotton Council International and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

France

Raw cotton imports in the first half (August-January) of 1961-62 totaled 644,000 bales, only slightly below the 652,000 bales for the same period in 1960-61. The U.S. share declined from 42 to 33 percent. Imports from Mexico, Syria, and the Congo also dropped, while there were increases from Brazil, Peru, Iran, India, and French and British African areas. A sharper decline

in imports is likely in the second half of the season considering the cyclical depression in the cotton textile industry. Yarn production, deliveries, and orders are down, while yarn stocks are relatively high, and price competition in yarns is severe. Also, there is a longtime decline in textile exports to French Africa and more recently a decline of yarn shipments to Germany.

Raw cotton consumption in the first half of this season was about 5 percent below the 691,000 bales of a year earlier, and some further decline appears in store in the last half of the season. The decline is reflected in reduction from a year ago of 10 percent in mill employment, 6 percent in active spindles and looms, 9 percent in spindle hours of operation, and 13 percent in loom hours. Cotton stocks, estimated at 385,000 bales on February 1, are expected to show some decline by the end of the current season.

West Germany

Mill operators have shown increasing restraint in purchases of cotton as the 1961-62 season has progressed, as a result of poor sales of yarns and fabrics at weakening prices. Contracts for future delivery of cotton outstanding at the end of February reportedly were considerably fewer than a year earlier. Cotton imports in the first half (August-January) of 1961-62 totaled 668,000 bales, down 9 percent from the comparable period a year earlier. The proportions of imports from the United States and Mexico were smaller, while those from Brazil and Turkey increased. Raw cotton prices have been fairly stable since mid-December, with U.S. prices showing fewer changes than other growths.

The 8-percent decline in raw cotton consumption from the 759,000 bales used in the first half of last season, was influenced by the increasing stocks of yarns and especially fabrics. By comparison, manmade fibers consumption declined 13 percent, with cellulose accounting for all the drop, since use of noncellulose fibers continued a slow, steady rise. New orders received by spinners were low through January but rose somewhat in February, while orders received by weavers increased, permitting some reduction in high fabric stocks. Retail textile sales this season have continued the increase of the past 2-1/2 years, but have not led to large orders with the textile industry. Imports and exports of textiles declined in the first half of the season. Reportedly, retail textile sales may pick up in the spring and summer, but a recovery in mill activity is not expected by many during the rest of the current season.

India

India's cotton situation this season is highlighted by rising consumption, a smaller crop, reduction in imports from last year's high level, and efforts to hold raw cotton prices at official ceilings. Strong demand for Indian textiles resulted in mill consumption of nearly 2.0 million bales in the August-December period of 1961, up 11 percent from last season. With relatively plentiful supplies of Bengal Desi, good export demand for this type of cotton, and need for additional foreign exchange, a total of 220,000 bales has been licensed for export through March.

In contrast to the increased offtake, supplies this season are around 0.4 million bales smaller. An increase in beginning stocks last August 1 of 0.7 million bales from a year earlier is more than offset by a reduction in the crop from last season's 4.6 million bales to current estimates for 1961-62 of around 3.8 million bales or less. The smaller crop is resulting from lower yields, since this season's acreage is up 2 percent from a year ago, according to the third official estimate. Because of foreign exchange shortage, imports of raw cotton are also down from last season's high figure, totaling about 470,000 bales in the August-February period compared with 572,000 bales for the same period of 1960-61. Cotton import quotas authorized in the Indian season (September-August) total 453,000 bales through March, but additional import quotas could be released later in the season.

As a result of both smaller supplies and increased demand, stocks may be reduced one-third by the end of the season. This would leave total stocks next August 1 of around 1.3 million bales, equivalent to about 3 months' requirements at present rates of consumption. Prices have risen in recent months, and consideration is being given to reinstatement of stricter control measures such as the compulsory survey system and distribution of cotton to mills by varieties, with a view to bringing prices back below official ceilings.

Italy

Preseason expectation of a favorable level of cotton textile mill activity in 1961-62 proved out in the first half of the season. Recent yarn price increases, reflecting rising wages for textile workers, may slow yarn sales somewhat, but demand for textiles is expected to remain firm. Thus, cotton consumption, well maintained in the first half of the season despite a reduction in December because of labor strikes and holidays, is now forecast for the full season at only slightly below last season's large volume of 1,040,000 bales.

Imports were large in early months, reflecting larger arrivals of U.S. cotton purchased earlier but shipped after August 1 to benefit from the higher U.S. export payment rate. In October and November, imports dropped with smaller U.S. arrivals partly offset by increases in Turkish cotton. Imports in the August-January period and for the full 1961-62 season are currently estimated at slightly below the 1960-61 levels, with U.S. cotton comprising a smaller share but still the principal growth imported. Cotton stocks at mills remained about unchanged in early months but may register some decline by the close of the season.

Japan

Following a continued high level of operation in the first half of the 1961-62 season, some slowdown in Japanese textile industry activity is expected. Cotton imports probably will decline this season from the near-record figure of 3.5 million bales in 1960-61, despite maintenance of last season's rate during the first half of the current season. The reasons include some decrease in consumption, an adverse balance of payments for cotton products in the first 11 months of 1961, and relatively large beginning stocks of cotton. Japan continues as the largest importer of U.S. cotton, but the proportion of U.S. cotton imported this season is below last year's high

figure because of increased takings early in the season of lower-priced cotton from other countries.

Although cotton consumption during the first half of this season held near the comparable 1960-61 volume, some fall-off is expected in the remaining months of the season. Such factors as increased inventories of textiles, decrease in exports of cotton products, the tight money situation, and a decline in cotton yarn prices prompted the MITI to step up equipment sealage to 25.3 percent for the January-March period. Cotton product purchase operations, similar to those carried out in 1958, have been initiated by the industry in an attempt to stabilize the market situation. Purchases include 15,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics and 15,000 bales of cotton yarn, equal to about 2 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of current stocks. Further purchases are not presently planned, and purchased stocks will be resold when the market situation improves. Despite the expected slowdown in mill activity, this season's consumption probably will exceed the average of 2.8 million bales per year during the past 5 seasons.

Raw cotton imports did not keep pace with consumption in the first 6 months of 1961-62, reducing stocks to around 1.2 million bales at the end of January, compared with beginning stocks of 1.4 million. The Osaka Samping exchange resumed futures trading in raw cotton on March 1, and similar exchanges are planned to open later in Nagoya and Tokyo.

The Netherlands

The Dutch textile industry used about 5 percent less cotton in the first 6 months of the current season, compared with a year earlier. The reduced consumption may be attributed to labor difficulties, larger stocks of textiles, and intensified competition between Dutch and imported goods in the domestic market. The unusually severe winter weather apparently contributed to reduced domestic offtake. The Dutch textile industry reportedly is attempting to improve its competitive position with increased efficiency through mergers and consolidations.

Cotton imports also declined by 5 percent in the first half of this season from the same period in 1960-61. U.S. cotton comprised 35 percent of the total, down from 48 percent last season, as takings increased from Brazil, Colombia, Tanganyika, Iran, and Israel. Stocks have declined moderately from the 120,000 bales on hand last August 1, and may drop further as textile integration progresses and the need for large stocks presumably is reduced.

Portugal

Activity in Portugal's mill industry increased considerably in 1960-61, with consumption reaching a record volume of 303,000 bales, compared with 253,000 a year earlier. According to trade sources, consumption this season is expected to remain close to last season's alltime high. Mill use in the first half of 1961-62 reached 147,000 bales, equal to the quantity used in the same period a year earlier, and continued export sales of textiles are contributing to nearly full mill activity.

Despite the favorable consumption outlook, present estimates are that Portugal will import less cotton in 1961-62 than the 1960-61 volume of 310,000 bales. Imports of 172,000 bales during the first 6 months of the current season were 10 percent below receipts in the comparable months of 1960-61. Also, the proportion supplied by the overseas provinces of Angola and Mozambique declined from 89 percent to 79 percent, reflecting the smaller crops in those areas. With imports this season falling below mill use, ending stocks will be pulled below the 52,000 bale-figure of last August 1.

Spain

The high level of activity in the Spanish textile industry during the past 2 years was well maintained in the first half of the 1961-62 season. Consumption for the full season may equal or slightly exceed the 580,000 bales used in 1960-61. Textile exports have eased from the high levels reached in 1960 but there is some indication that with increased business activity in Spain, domestic demand for textiles will be stepped up in 1962.

Total supplies this season are currently estimated at about 925,000 bales, substantially larger than the annual average of 656,000 bales in the past 5 seasons. Larger acreage and generally favorable growing conditions in 1961 resulted in a bumper crop of 465,000 bales, 90 percent larger than average production for 1956-60. Although cotton imports probably will decline moderately from last season's high figure of 340,000 bales, they will contribute toward an abundant supply. Therefore, stocks on hand at the end of the current season may be about double the estimated 160,000 bales of last August 1. Although it is still early, reports indicate 1962 cotton acreage will about equal the 1961 figure of 785,000 acres.

Sweden

Imports of raw cotton in the first 6 months of the 1961-62 season totaled 64,000 bales, one-third larger than the 48,000 bales imported in the same period last season. The U.S. share was down slightly, but still comprised 83 percent of total imports. The Swedish cotton market was relatively quiet in the second quarter of the season, with purchases being principally U.S. cotton. Price differences were narrow in late February between U.S. and Brazilian, the principal growths attracting interest. Undelivered purchases at the end of January 1962 were well below a year earlier.

Consumption in the August-January period was 66,000 bales, down 6 percent from the same months of 1961-62. Retail sales of textiles were low in October 1961, but were larger in November and December, partly because of an increase in general sales tax from 4 to 6 percent beginning January 1. The turnover in textiles is expected to increase in 1962 as a result of rising incomes. Output and domestic disappearance of rayon staple and filament yarn, as well as imports of nylon and other synthetics, have increased substantially thus far this season compared with a year earlier. Cotton stocks on February 1, 1962, were 70,000 bales (including the government reserve), down slightly from the 72,000 bales of last August 1 as consumption exceeded imports. However, stocks on February 1 were substantially above the 52,000 bales of a year earlier.

Switzerland

Activity in Swiss cotton mills is continuing at last season's high rate. Spinning mills report a 4-percent increase in output (carded yarns increased most) in the July to December 1961 period, compared with the same months of 1960, and these mills reportedly have orders on hand covering 3 to 6 months. Business has increased in the twisting industry, but orders are relatively short term in nature. Activity reportedly has declined some in weaving mills, especially those making fine goods, as competition has been heavy from Asian cotton textiles. Consumption in the first half of 1961-62 is estimated at 97,000 bales, up 4 percent from the same period a year ago.

Raw cotton imports, reflecting the favorable activity in spinning, increased 19 percent from 111,000 bales in the first half of 1960-61 to 132,000 bales in the same period of 1961-62. U.S. cotton comprised 37 percent of this season's imports compared with 34 percent a year earlier. Other principal sources of supply were Peru, Mexico, Egypt, Brazil, and Turkey. Stocks had increased from 125,000 bales at the beginning of this season to 160,000 bales on February 1, 1962, but some decline is likely in the remainder of the season.

United Kingdom

Activity in the United Kingdom's cotton industry continues to decline. Cotton consumption dropped from 1,578,000 bales 5 years ago to 1,226,000 last season, and is declining even further in 1961-62. In August-January 1961-62, consumption totaled about 540,000 bales, down 15 percent from the same period last year. Imports of cotton textiles and products continue to increase, while exports are smaller. In the 2 calendar years 1960 and 1961 there was an estimated buildup in U.K. stocks of cotton goods equivalent to about 250 million square yards, representing the excess of imports and production over domestic requirements and exports. While imports of cloth from India, Pakistan, and Hong Kong have eased, there has been an increase from Japan, China, and France. Belief in some quarters that U.K. membership in the Common Market will improve the position of the cotton textile industry is opposed by others who feel that continued difficulties are likely unless textile imports are strictly regulated.

Raw cotton imports and stocks have reflected the textile situation described above. Imports dropped from 1,762,000 bales in 1956-57 to 1,151,000 bales in 1960-61. In August-January 1961-62 cotton imports totaled only 456,000 bales, down 17 percent from the same period in 1960-61. The United States continues to be the largest supplier, but the U.S. share decreased to 37 percent this season from 39 percent last year. Less cotton also came from Nigeria, Mexico, the Soviet Union and Peru, while arrivals from Brazil and Turkey were larger. Imports of cotton 1-1/4 inches and over, mostly from Sudan, were one-third smaller, while imports of cotton 7/8-inch and under increased. Stocks of raw cotton were placed at about 275,000 bales on January 31, 1962, down sharply from the August 1 figure of 359,000 bales.

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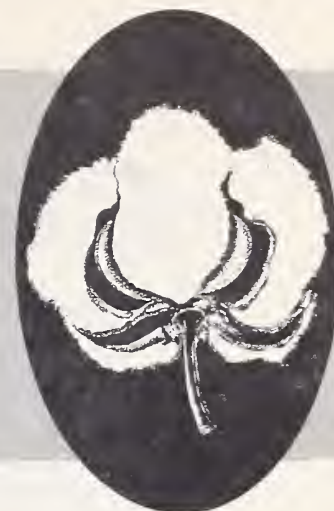
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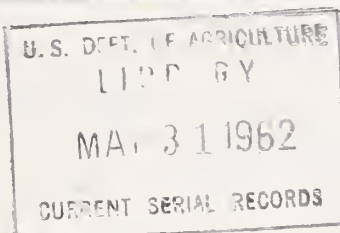
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THE COMMON MARKET -- BIG AND

GROWING BUYER OF RAW COTTON

Summary

The European Common Market, already a large outlet for U. S. raw cotton, will become an even larger one in the years ahead. This favorable outlook is based on 3 developments.

First, at recent tariff negotiations, U. S. cotton was assured duty-free access to the Common Market. Second, this great European trading area has an upward population trend, a rising per capita real income, and, hence, an expanding purchasing power. Third, cooperative Government-industry cotton market development work carried on for several years in the Common Market can be expected to show increasingly favorable results.

Some offsetting factors are in the picture. For example, output of synthetic fibers is large in the Common Market. Also, imported textiles, especially from low-cost sources, could supply the increasing demand. On balance, however, prospects remain unusually bright for larger exports of U. S. cotton to the Common Market.

Cotton Gets Duty-free Status

Results of tariff negotiations at Geneva assure U. S. cotton duty-free access to the Common Market countries--France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. This trading area is the world's largest import market for cotton, and U. S. cotton interests will benefit from the complete elimination of cotton import duties at the close of a transition period--January 1, 1970. This favorable treatment for cotton imports arises largely from the fact that the Common Market countries, as a group, import more than seven-eighths of their cotton requirements from countries that are neither members of the Common Market nor associated with it.

As a matter of fact, all of the Common Market countries except Italy have been importing cotton duty-free. Italy imposed a 6 percent duty on cotton imports at the time the Common Market got under way on January 1, 1958. Early discussions indicated a willingness on the part of Italy to place cotton on the Free List; therefore the outcome of the recent negotiations is as expected. Nevertheless, the official announcement that cotton was bound free of duty removed uncertainties and was good news for Americans interested in cotton exports.

During the transition, all of the Common Market countries except Italy will continue to import cotton free of duty. Italy is in the process of adjusting its duty from the original 6 percent level to zero in a series of steps. The Italian duty is now at the first step of 4.2 percent and will be lowered further at a later date.

The accompanying table shows the growth of cotton consumption in the Common Market during the 3 marketing seasons it has operated, 1958-59 to 1960-61. Some reduction is occurring this season but the outlook over the next several years appears encouraging.

During the past few years, Italy consumed an average of only about 20,000 bales per year of domestically-produced cotton. All other cotton was imported into the Common Market area. From 350,000 to 500,000 bales of the cotton used came from associated African areas--and from Greece, which has recently obtained "associated" status. These 2 categories of countries have therefore accounted for less than one-eighth of the cotton consumed.

Over the period, U. S. cotton has accounted for 33 to 47 percent of total Common Market consumption, and from 18 to 32 percent of U. S. cotton exports have gone to the Common Market. This comparison shows that a high degree of mutual interdependence exists between the United States and the Common Market as far as raw cotton is concerned.

Table 1. -- European Common Market: Growth in cotton consumption during first 3 seasons of operation, 1958-59 to 1960-61.

Crop year	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Total consumption						
1958-59	375	1165	1325	869	327	4061
1959-60	411	1370	1465	1019	355	4620
1960-61	425	1393	1495	1040	375	4728
Consumption of:						
U.S. cotton						
1958-59	96.8	360.1	387.1	454.5	43.9	1342.4
1959-60	131.9	506.8	446.0	487.6	124.8	1697.1
1960-61	200.0	672.9	567.6	602.3	198.6	2241.4
U.S. cotton as:	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>
percentage of:						
total consumption						
1958-59	25.8	30.9	29.2	52.3	13.4	33.1
1959-60	32.1	37.0	30.4	47.9	35.2	36.7
1960-61	47.1	48.3	38.0	57.9	53.0	47.4

Rise Foreseen in Cotton Textiles

Generally, belief is that the merged economies of the Common Market countries will grow faster than if they had not formed the union. Since merger is expected to be reflected in higher per capita real income, the "home market" for cotton textiles should grow faster than it would otherwise.

Another factor that promises to brighten the future for the cotton textile industry in the EEC area and the import market for raw cotton is the market development work that has been under way in these countries for several years. This work is financed in part with local currencies derived from the sale of agricultural products under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954). The market research, sales promotion, and public relations activities carried on under the market development program have been underway long enough and have gained sufficient momentum to increase the likelihood that cotton will share prominently in the higher-demand potential generated by the rising real income in the Common Market countries.

The present trend to increased efficiency in merchandising that already appears to be stretching the consumer's purchasing power will probably be accelerated, with consequent benefits to cotton textile sales. Then, of course, the challenge of the greatly expanded home market is expected to be an incentive for greater sales efforts by many efficient firms.

The Common Market is expected to grow geographically as well as economically. At present, the United Kingdom is negotiating for membership and applications for membership have been filed by Ireland and Denmark. In addition, Turkey, Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland have announced plans to seek "association" status and Norway is currently debating whether to seek connection with the Common Market. Such geographical growth as occurs will probably benefit cotton, since countries acquiring "membership" or "association" status also are likely to develop economically more rapidly than they would otherwise.

Some Factors to Watch

Although there is good cause for optimism about the future of U. S. cotton exports to the Common Market, some developments could be unfavorable.

Man-made fibers are produced in large volume in the Common Market area. Any arbitrary steps to alter the competitive relationship among fibers in a manner adverse to cotton would require the attention of the main cotton exporting countries. Similarly, the big cotton countries would strongly object to the granting of special advantages to cotton producers in countries associated with the Common Market.

It remains to be seen whether the textile industry of the Common Market area will grow and prosper at a rate commensurate with the rest of the economy; or whether imports, particularly from low cost sources - especially in Asia - will be relied upon to supply a growing share of the market.

Naturally, the United States stands to benefit most from the growth of cotton textile industries for which the United States is an important supplier of raw cotton. However, the United States is also an important supplier of raw cotton to some of the low-cost textile producers that might gain most in the event the Common Market countries should come to rely relatively more upon foreign-produced textiles. As a consequence, the expanding market for cotton textiles that appears attainable in the Common Market area will contribute one way or the other to rising world consumption of cotton and an improved export outlook for U. S. cotton.



Table 2.---Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	17	2	19	7	10
Brazil.....	26	12	(3/)	4	25	26
British East Africa 4/.....	(5/)	1	0	5	5	1
Burma.....	(6/)	2	(3/)	1	4	(3/)
China, Mainland 7/.....	(5/)	(5/)	0	5	7	(3/)
Congo, Rep. of the.....	120	79	64	70	87	50
Egypt.....	17	17	5	10	11	8
El Salvador.....	(5/)	2	1	2	3	2
Greece.....	(5/)	1	2	3	2	1
India.....	67 154	9	1	6	2	2
Mexico.....	(5/)	55	55	76	21	11
Mozambique.....	(5/)	5	0	(3/)	8	1
Nicaragua.....	(5/)	7	3	5	(3/)	(3/)
Nigeria.....	(5/)	(5/)	1	14	1	8
Pakistan.....	(6/)	13	3	2	1	1
Paraguay.....	(5/)	7	(3/)	3	0	0
Peru.....	8	27	27	22	15	19
Sudan.....	(5/)	3	2	11	7	2
Syria.....	(5/)	6	(3/)	4	8	10
Turkey.....	(5/)	4	0	15	33	34
United States.....	145	153	194	74	194	204
U.S.S.R.....	4	13	5	10	8	7
Western Equatorial Africa 8/.....	14	1	0	1	3	12
Other countries.....	14	2	3	12	14	21
Total.....	506	436	368	374	466	430

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 8/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 3 ---France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1935-39	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	90	2/ 79	18	8	48	89
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	(5/)	16	17	4	8
Central America.....	(4/)	(4/)	25	39	14	12
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	27
Congo, Rep. of the.....	(4/)	3	20	17	16	12
Egypt.....	243	178	74	35	65	53
French Colonies.....	36	156	206	206	194	142
Greece.....	(4/)	7	34	40	41	16
India.....	6/ 194	6/ 79	11	14	5	11
Iran.....	(4/)	(5/)	55	46	25	45
Mexico.....	(4/)	51	34	46	94	133
Nigeria.....	(4/)	(4/)	42	21	5	2
Pakistan.....	(6/)	(6/)	85	7	17	7
Peru.....	9	7/ 30	35	32	38	37
Sudan.....	(4/)	15	37	56	59	26
Syria.....	(4/)	(5/)	112	124	119	73
Turkey.....	(4/)	5/ 165	17	48	26	11
United States.....	669	448	334	264	682	637
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	16	18	50	28	44
Other countries.....	49	6	17	17	23	23
Total.....	1,290	1,233	1,190	1,087	1,503	1,408

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Argentina.
3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.
4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Paraguay.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 4 ---Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	6	5	4	6
Argentina.....	49	6	(3/)	3	3	2
Brazil.....	285	100	29	40	132	125
British East Africa 4/.....	(2/)	40	115	132	66	105
Burma.....	(5/)	3	1	3	10	4
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	4	26
Congo, Rep. of the.....	13	37	22	53	75	50
Egypt.....	174	6/ 113	40	70	101	52
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	15	8	3	2
Greece.....	(2/)	(3/)	3	13	17	18
Guatemala.....	(2/)	6	9	15	3	5
India.....	5/ 119	9	3	3	3	1
Iran.....	21	28	21	19	22	29
Iraq.....	(3/)	3	9	3	(3/)	0
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	151	234	187	154
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	29	51	84	22	17
Pakistan.....	(5/)	43	13	10	5	(3/)
Paraguay.....	2	3	2	17	7	4
Peru.....	83	33	75	97	107	97
Sudan.....	(2/)	(6/)	51	76	86	49
Syria.....	(2/)	23	36	4	22	29
Turkey.....	48	112	26	95	138	84
United States.....	301	398	724	167	573	486
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	2	49	59	86	63
Other countries.....	80	9	2	11	16	18
Total.....	1,175	7/ 1,074	1,453	1,221	1,692	1,426

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries.
 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Sudan included with Egypt.
 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5 --Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	5	12	3	3	1		3
Brazil.....	18	45	5	3	13		10
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	11	10	6	6		6
Egypt.....	123	129	43	65	107		79
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	8	2		1
Germany, East.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	7	1		6
Germany, West.....	(4/)	(5/)	0	5	3		1
Greece.....	(4/)	13	2	58	23		23
India.....	6/ 89	8	1	5	1		1
Iran.....	(5/)	10	18	19	15		23
Mexico.....	3	22	26	73	58		74
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	21	7		(5/)
Pakistan.....	(6/)	51	2	2	(5/)		(5/)
Peru.....	3	2	17	24	19		15
Somalia.....	3	4	1	6	3		2
Sudan.....	(4/)	17	17	27	56		57
Syria.....	(4/)	18	6	14	25		25
Turkey.....	12	51	78	83	147		119
United States.....	433	403	557	288	570		544
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	29	3	18	90		41
Yugoslavia.....	(4/)	(4/)	5	16	2		0
Other countries.....	14	42	17	22	23		17
Total.....	703	7/ 805	811	773	1,172		1,047

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Ceylon and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistica del commercio con l'estero; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6. --Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/		1957	1958	1959	1960	
	1935-39	2/ 1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	5	(4/)		0
Argentina.....	7	11	0	(4/)	(4/)		1
Brazil.....	23	11	0	3	16		16
British East Africa 5/.....	1	4	2	33	16		17
Burma.....	(6/)	6	1	2	4		7
Colombia.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	3		10
Congo, Rep. of the.....	10	29	31	24	26		9
Egypt.....	5	18	4	5	6		3
El Salvador.....	(3/)	2	6	1	1		0
Guatemala.....	(3/)	2	2	2	1		1
India.....	6/ 39	8	2	1	1	(4/)	
Mexico.....	(5/)	57	118	102	75		32
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	7	27	49	8		4
Nigeria.....	1	(4/)	4	14	13		21
Pakistan.....	(6/)	4	2	3	2	(4/)	
Paraguay.....	(4/)	2	(4/)	5	1		1
Peru.....	9	10	16	24	17		15
Sudan.....	1	1	(4/)	9	10		2
Syria.....	(4/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	1		23
Turkey.....	(3/)	2	0	7	8		3
United States.....	96	125	97	23	184		196
U.S.S.R.....	2	7	0	(4/)	(4/)		1
Other countries.....	41	9	1	6	7		23
Total.....	235	7/ 298	313	318	400		385

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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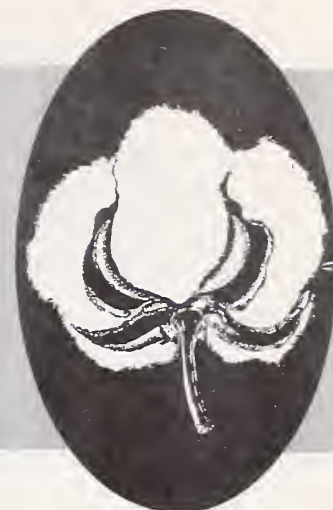
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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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MAY 25 1962

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COTTON
FC 9-62
May 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,118.8 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.4 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV one purchase authorization was issued for \$7.0 million.

The following table gives details regarding the unexpired purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through May 4, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date issued	Number	Funds authorized 2/ Dollars	Sales registered 3/ Bales	Exported : or booked for exports 3/ Bales	Final date Contracting	Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,929,548	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---
<u>1961-62</u>							
Pakistan.....	7-7-61	15-81	5/3,000,000	8,896	8,211	5-31-62	6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61	11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61	45-08	4,370,000	28,950	28,816	1-31-62	2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61	24-45	16,000,000	118,330	117,050	5-31-62	6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61	37-37	11,640,000	80,727	68,312	5-31-62	6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	6,078	11-30-62	12-31-62
Uruguay.....	10-13-61	47-11	6/4,500,000	0	0	4-30-62	5-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61	42-11	21,750,000	93,939	81,068	5-31-62	6-30-62
Pakistan.....	1-16-62	15-90	7/6,589,000	15,081	8,694	5-31-62	6-30-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62	49-04	1,131,000	6,927	4,076	6-30-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	3-2-62	24-53	2,810,000	14,133	13,456	5-31-62	6-30-62
Korea.....	3-9-62	24-57	10,537,500	5,421	4,786	5-31-62	6-30-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	6/5,700,000	0	0	11-30-62	12-31-62
Korea.....	3-13-62	24-54	8/3,000,000	0	0	3-2-62	5-31-62
Poland.....	4-24-62	41-53	14,180,000	0	0	6-30-62	7-31-62
Taiwan.....	5-4-62	37-46	3,000,000	0	0	6-30-62	7-31-62
Total.....	---	---	118,807,500	446,844	408,960	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through May 4, 1962.....	---	---	1,025,612,152	6,395,478	6,187,942	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan.....	10-14-61	---	9/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	2-19-62	---	30,600,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	3-2-62	---	6,785,000	---	---	---	---
Vietnam.....	5-3-62	---	2,100,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,074,697,152	---	---	---	---

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through May 4, 1962

1961-62

Yugoslavia.....	4-25-62	11-401	6/7,000,000	0	0	5-31-62	6-30-62
Grand Total.....	---	---	7,000,000	---	---	---	---

1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.

3/ Through April 30, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.

4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.

5/ For extra-long staple cotton.

6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.

7/ Upland cotton (1-1/16" and longer)

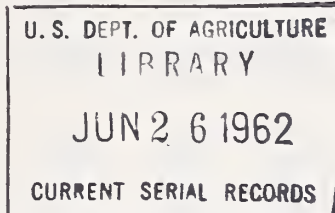
8/ For emergency cash purchases by Korea which CCC agreed to reimburse.

9/ For extra-long-staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 10-62
June 1962

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER

DESPITE ACREAGE INCREASE

World cotton acreage has increased for the third straight year, reaching 84.3 million acres in 1961-62, 4 percent above 1960-61 and the 1955-59 average.

This overall acreage increase is nullified, however, by a reduction in the average yields per acre from 280 pounds in 1960-61 to 266 pounds this season because of setbacks to the crops in several important producing countries. As a result, total world production is now estimated at 46.8 million bales, compared with last year's record of 47.2 million.

Although the world average yield of 266 pounds per acre in 1961-62 is 5 percent below 1960-61, it is substantially above the 1950-54 average of 227 pounds and the 1955-59 average of 259. This is indicative of the general upward trend in yields in many cotton producing countries. Though there were setbacks in yields in some countries, there were record crops in several others as a result of larger acreage and excellent growing conditions. Crops were at new highs in Spain, Greece, Colombia, Sudan, and several countries of the Near East and Central America. There were further notable increases in Brazil and Peru.

On a worldwide basis, it now appears that production may be less than consumption for the sixth straight season, resulting in a further decrease in stocks from the high level of 25.2 million bales on August 1, 1956. Although world production in 1961-62 is 3.1 million bales above the 1955-59 average, the trend in world consumption is also upward despite the cyclical reductions in some countries this season. The production-consumption ratio, therefore, continues relatively favorable from the standpoint of world supply and distribution.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average		1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador.....	9:	63:	95:	130:	190:	5:	53:	137:	184:	260
Guatemala.....	--	23:	44:	64:	115:	2:	20:	70:	100:	175
Mexico.....	725:	1,936:	1,798:	2,234:	2,019:	334:	1,333:	1,690:	2,100:	1,985
Nicaragua.....	9:	101:	164:	151:	180:	5:	87:	128:	146:	200
United States.....	27,788:	22,861:	15,117:	15,309:	15,634:	13,149:	14,092:	14,558:	14,272:	14,318
British West Indies.....	20:	17:	7:	5:	5:	5:	4:	2:	2:	2
Haiti.....	--	39:	41:	41:	40:	22:	7:	5:	5:	5
Total 4/.....	28,642:	25,054:	17,299:	18,011:	18,265:	13,523:	15,602:	16,609:	16,842:	16,986
SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina.....	770:	1,307:	1,139:	1,243:	1,200:	289:	554:	409:	569:	575
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,600:	5,000:	5,800:	1,956:	1,655:	1,700:	1,950:	2,300
Colombia.....	98:	163:	377:	359:	405:	23:	69:	305:	307:	350
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	47:	--	13:	11:	11:	7:	12
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	100:	150:	175:	40:	59:	20:	35:	60
Peru.....	428:	488:	624:	618:	610:	379:	450:	566:	555:	600
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	--	--	--	11:	13:	37:	30:	60
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,869:	6,955:	7,487:	8,360:	2,711:	2,813:	3,050:	3,455:	3,959
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	328:	193:	195:	--	35:	85:	75:	90:	45
Greece.....	173:	219:	325:	409:	510:	77:	138:	262:	288:	440
Italy.....	56:	82:	88:	55:	54:	21:	31:	53:	27:	24
Rumania 5/.....	8:	415:	37:	5:	5:	2:	84:	5:	1:	1
Spain.....	46:	169:	557:	618:	785:	10:	62:	295:	330:	465
Yugoslavia.....	8:	34:	32:	29:	25:	3:	5:	13:	11:	5
Total 4/.....	377:	1,263:	1,282:	1,361:	1,589:	148:	410:	733:	772:	1,005
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,320:	5,415:	5,760:	3,430:	5,930:	7,300:	6,800:	7,100
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan.....	439:	614:	942:	940:	1,180:	248:	383:	585:	525:	875
Congo, Rep. of the.....	874:	863:	845:	450:	300:	172:	222:	275:	125:	90
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	86:	82:	42:	45:	50:	12:	13:	20:	18:	20
Kenya.....	--	73:	95:	100:	125:	13:	11:	16:	12:	18
Tanganyika.....	--	209:	450:	450:	475:	50:	55:	168:	157:	139
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,565:	1,516:	1,960:	281:	291:	300:	309:	145
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,827:	1,944:	2,060:	1,893:	1,705:	2,100:	2,196:	1,542
Morocco.....	1:	9:	16:	18:	--	6/	5:	10:	8:	--
Fr. Equatorial Africa 7/:	390:	838:	925:	1,000:	950:	41:	135:	130:	210:	145
Mozambique.....	--	690:	735:	790:	790:	8/ 33:	148:	208:	170:	145
Nigeria.....	--	463:	--	--	--	36:	114:	160:	260:	160
Angola.....	73:	124:	126:	125:	138:	13:	25:	37:	30:	28
South Africa.....	--	66:	--	--	--	2:	23:	23:	23:	33
Australia.....	53:	9:	42:	30:	33:	11:	3:	12:	8:	9
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,686:	8,832:	8,711:	9,382:	2,840:	3,182:	4,135:	4,167:	3,457
ASIA:										
Aden.....	--	18:	42:	40:	45:	--	12:	27:	21:	21
Iran.....	453:	463:	740:	800:	900:	171:	186:	373:	456:	475
Iraq.....	53:	97:	90:	75:	120:	11:	27:	35:	35:	40
Israel.....	--	1:	17:	25:	41:	--	1:	34:	49:	65
Syria.....	85:	405:	561:	525:	616:	28:	236:	446:	511:	555
Turkey.....	667:	1,458:	1,542:	1,534:	1,621:	249:	624:	850:	800:	875
Afghanistan.....	--	87:	--	--	--	49:	55:	80:	80:	--
Burma.....	428:	365:	328:	379:	385:	97:	91:	85:	75:	80
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	12,740:	14,100:	14,000:	14,000:	2,855:	4,920:	8,000:	7,000:	6,800
India..... 9/	24,204:	16,463:	18,804:	18,971:	19,350:	9/ 5,348:	3,404:	3,325:	4,630:	3,750
Korea 10/.....	564:	316:	149:	125:	145:	198:	77:	38:	30:	30
Pakistan..... 9/	3,167:	3,370:	3,242:	3,268:	3,268:	9/	1,320:	1,365:	1,397:	1,365
Thailand.....	16:	89:	119:	104:	132:	7:	32:	45:	55:	60
Total 4/.....	33,805:	35,728:	40,117:	40,080:	40,929:	9,038:	11,001:	14,738:	15,174:	14,253
World total 4/.....	81,147:	82,485:	79,805:	81,065:	84,285:	31,690:	38,938:	46,565:	47,210:	46,760
Foreign Free World 4/:	41,140:	40,240:	44,964:	46,067:	48,652:	12,219:	13,822:	16,591:	19,016:	18,465
Communist countries 4/:	12,219:	19,384:	19,724:	19,689:	19,999:	6,322:	11,024:	15,416:	13,922:	13,977

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Less than 500. 7/ Chad and Central African Republic.
 8/ Exports. 9/ Pakistan included with India. 10/ South Korea only after 1941.

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World Acreage Climbs As Foreign Plantings Reach Record

Although world cotton acreage of 84.3 million acres in 1961-62 is substantially less than the record of 92.6 million acres set in 1937-38, it is the largest since 1955-56 when a sharp increase in foreign plantings pushed the world total to 84.7 million acres.

The uptrend in foreign cotton acreage, particularly sharp in the early 1950's, has been resumed in many countries. In fact, foreign acreage is at a record 68.7 million acres in 1961-62, 0.9 million above the previous high of 67.8 million in 1955-56, and 9.1 million above the 1950-54 average.

The general uptrend in cotton prices since mid-1959, making cotton more attractive to producers relative to other crops, has stimulated larger plantings abroad. Moreover, the demand for cotton has been favorable as consumption has expanded in exporting, as well as importing, countries.

Foreign Production Reflects Lower Yields

The decrease in foreign Free World production from the record of 19.0 million bales in 1960-61 to 18.5 million bales this season was due chiefly to smaller crops in India, Egypt, Uganda, and Mexico. India's crop was late and cold weather in some areas and drought in others since the first of the year have trimmed yields and quality significantly below the large 1960 crop. Egypt's acreage was increased 6 percent above the 1960-61 level, but yields were cut sharply by leaf worm attacks and floods. The crop was reduced to 1.5 million bales, down 30 percent from 1960-61.

In Uganda, the area in cotton was increased to within 3 percent of the 1958-59 record of 2.0 million acres, but heavy unseasonable rains reduced the crop to only about one-half of the 309,000 bales produced in 1960-61. The smaller crop in Mexico stems from a decline in acreage from 2.2 million in 1960-61 to 2.0 million in 1961-62. However, yields of only slightly below a bale per acre are up 5 percent from 1960. As harvests progressed, crop estimates have been lowered for Nigeria, Congo, Mozambique, and Tanganyika.

Partly offsetting these decreases are larger crops in several foreign countries. Foremost among these are increases of 350,000 bales each in Brazil and Sudan. Growing and harvesting conditions were favorable this season, and with an acreage rise from 5.0 million to 5.8 million in Brazil and 0.9 million to 1.2 million in Sudan, the crops were 18 and 67 percent, respectively, above 1960-61. As harvesting neared completion in Greece, estimates of the 1961-62 crop were raised to a new record of 440,000 bales, over 50 percent above last season and the record of 290,000 bales set in 1957-58. Spain's record crop of 465,000 bales is 41 percent above 1960-61. In the Near East and Central America, acreage was up from last season, conditions were generally favorable, and production was at, or near, record highs.

U.S. Ginnings Total 14.3 Million Bales

In the United States, final ginnings showed a 1961 crop of 14.3 million bales, only fractionally larger than the 1960 crop of slightly less than 14.3 million

and the 1950-54 average of 14.1 million. The national acreage allotment for all cotton was increased from 17.6 million acres (including Choice B options) in 1960 to 18.5 million in 1961. Acreage under the Conservation Reserve was about 0.7 million acres in both years. However, in 1961 underplantings and abandonment increased, so harvested acreage of 15.6 million acres in 1961 was only slightly larger than the 15.3 million for 1960. The U.S. average yield of 438 pounds was 8 pounds below 1960 and 28 pounds below the record of 466 pounds in 1958.

The grade index (Middling White equals 100) of the 1961 crop was 95.6, up slightly from the 95.4 of a year earlier. The average length was 32.9 thirty-seconds inches, the same as the record set last season. Ginnings of Middling and higher grades this season were proportionately much larger than in the preceding year, while the proportion of Strict Low Middling and lower White grades in the 1961 crop was the smallest on record. There was a sharp decrease in the proportion of 1-1/32 inches cotton from a year earlier, and a sharp increase in the proportion of 1-3/32 inches cotton.

Extra-Long Staple Production In Free World Smallest Since 1957-58

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is now estimated at 1.7 million bales, down from nearly 1.8 million in 1960-61 and the smallest since 1957-58. Production reached a recent peak of 2.0 million bales in 1958-59 but has declined in each of the 3 subsequent years, despite acreage increases, largely in Sudan, to near the 1958-59 record.

There is a significant switch between Egypt and Sudan in the volume of extra-long staple production in 1961-62 compared with last season. Yields of Karnak and Menoufi in Egypt were quite low as a result of several factors. These included severe leaf worm damage; extremely hot weather in June and then cool humid weather in July and August; and, earlier-than-usual floods in the Upper Nile basin. Both acreage and production of the Giza 45 variety were increased, however, and that variety comprised 7.5 percent of Egypt's extra-long staple crop in 1961 compared with 3.3 percent in 1960.

In contrast to the decrease in Egypt, Sudan's acreage and production reached record levels in 1961-62 making that country the world's largest producer of extra-long staple type cotton this year. The area in extra-long staple was at a record 758,000 acres in 1961-62, 7 percent above the previous season and 30 percent above the 1955-59 average. Weather and other conditions have been relatively favorable and yield per acre rose sharply from 322 pounds last season to 496 pounds in 1961-62.

Crops of extra-long staple cotton this season are also larger than a year ago in Peru and Spain, but U.S. production declined steadily from 84,000 bales in 1958-59 to 63,000 in 1961-62. Not included in the Free World totals are around 500,000 bales of Egyptian-type cotton produced in the Soviet Union each year, mostly in the republics of Tadjikistan and Turkmenistan.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON^{1/} : Free World production by country and variety or kind, crop years beginning August 1, 1957-58 through 1961-62

Country and variety or kind	Year beginning August 1				
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales ^{3/}	bales ^{3/}	bales ^{3/}	bales ^{3/}	bales ^{3/}
Egypt					
Karnak.....	437	464	217	258	130
Menoufi ^{4/}	407	736	857	783	506
Sudan					
Sakel and Lambert....	165	537	558	473	783
Peru					
Pima and Karnak.....	107	128	121	136	142
United States					
American Egyptian....	82	84	71	67	63
Aden					
Sakel.....	24	16	27	21	21
Other countries ^{5/}	34	47	52	53	67
Total.....	1,256	2,012	1,903	1,791	1,712

^{1/} Generally 1-3/8 inches and longer.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

^{4/} Includes small quantity of Giza 45 variety.

^{5/} Includes Spain, West Indies (Sea Island), Israel, Morocco, Somalia, and Yemen.

Production In Communist Countries Up Slightly

Total production of cotton in Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Mainland China, is now estimated at 14.0 million bales in 1961-62, up slightly from the total of 13.9 million bales last season, but 9 percent below the record level of 15.4 million reached in 1958-59 and 1959-60. Production in Communist countries represents 30 percent of total world production in 1961-62.

In the Soviet Union, area is up from 5.4 million acres in 1960 to over 5.7 million acres this season, but yields are smaller, so that production of 7.1 million bales is up from the 6.8 million harvested last season but still below the record of 7.3 million for 1959-60. Temperatures were above average, but supply of water was substantially below needs in some areas, and there were some difficulties with regard to harvest labor and machinery.

In Mainland China serious problems were encountered again in 1961, including drought at planting time, heavy rains later in the season, labor difficulties under the communal system, and the pressure to produce food crops which are in serious shortage. Indications are that cotton production declined for the third straight year, dropping to an estimated 6.8 million bales. Production in Bulgaria in 1961-62 dropped to about 45,000 bales, only one-half of last season, and harvested acreage may have declined because of heavy spring rains and summer drought.

Foreign Production Likely To Rise In 1962-63

Prospects are that foreign production next season--1962-63--will continue its sharp upward trend, exceeding both the 32.4 million bales produced this season and the record of 32.9 million bales reached in 1960-61 and 2 years earlier. A foreign production increase of more than 1.0 million bales appears likely, but much of it may be in Egyptian and Asiatic types grown in Egypt and India, respectively, where production dropped by over 1.5 million bales in 1961-62. Recent reports indicate there will be a slight-to-moderate increase in acreage outside the United States. The extent of the production increase depends not only on how much additional acreage is put in cotton, but also on the vagaries of nature, including weather, insects, and diseases, and the speed with which intensive methods of increasing production are put into effect.

Planting of the 1962-63 crop is already under way or completed in many Northern Hemisphere countries. Modest acreage increases are reported, or in prospect, for some countries in the Near East and Central and South America. Even more important, however, could be a return to more normal yields in several important cotton producing countries, including Egypt, India, Uganda, Nigeria, and Congo. Barring material decreases in yields elsewhere, this would add up to a larger world crop.

Several Factors Point To Further Increase Abroad

There are several reasons behind the expected production increases abroad next season. Prices for upland cotton in world import markets have had a slow but steady rise for nearly 3 years.

Although consumption and stocks in foreign importing countries are experiencing what may be a cyclical downward swing this season, overall consumption is remaining near record levels in importing and exporting countries. Nearly all surplus producing countries have already disposed of, or have committed their exportable supplies this season, so that with few exceptions there are no sizable supplies in exporting countries that would discourage further production increases.

Other factors that could contribute to a further increase include continued government incentives and subsidies (including price supports), agricultural development programs, the need to maintain cotton exports as a source of foreign exchange, along with the desire to balance production against domestic mill needs. The stress of rising consumption in the face of decreasing supplies in India and some other countries may be a compelling force toward increasing production in the coming season.

In some countries, on the other hand, the need for food crops with which cotton competes, the inadequacy of credit, irrigation facilities and machinery, and political and economic adjustments are tending to hold down further increases in cotton production.

Acreage Down In Mexico But May Rise Further In Central America

In Mexico, it is estimated that the area planted to cotton in 1962 will be less than 5 percent smaller than the 2.0 million acres reported for 1961. Expectations of acreage reductions are attributed to irrigation water problems in the Mexicali district, disease losses last year in Delicias, and contraction of dry land plantings in Matamoros. These are partly offset by increases in Sonora and Juarez, and the newer areas of Altamira and Tapachula. Present estimates are that the crop will again total around 2.0 million bales.

Planting will not be done until July and August in Central America, and even later in the Southern Hemisphere countries. The upsurge in acreage devoted to cotton in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, which reached 60 percent over the past 2 years, may continue in 1962-63, as large 1961-62 crops have been disposed of at increased prices.

Government Encouraging Production In Colombia And Brazil

Cotton prices in Colombia continue to be set by the government at relatively high levels to encourage production for export in order to earn foreign exchange and to supply domestic needs, thus reducing imports. Yields are increasing as varieties and cultural methods improve. Acreage in 1962-63 is now expected to be about one-fifth larger than this season and production may be more than one-third larger, particularly in the Magdalena and Valle del Cauca regions. Plans call for increasing irrigation in the Valle to include 40 percent of the 1962-63 acreage. No official 1962 acreage figures are available yet in Peru, but trade reports indicate the area likely will be about the same as the 610,000 acres for 1961. The new Pima and Karnak crops are making good progress.

In North Brazil, there were good rains in the preplanting and early development stages, and prospects are for another large crop in 1962-63, possibly 10 to 15 percent more than in 1961-62. The outlook for 1962-63 acreage in South Brazil is not yet clear, since the 1961-62 crop is still being harvested. Recently there has been anticipation of some adjustment in relatively high domestic prices to facilitate export at the lower prices prevailing in foreign import markets. The resulting uncertainty could affect returns to farmers and cause some slowdown from the acreage increase of over 50 percent during the last 4 years. However, support prices and various incentives by the government and trade probably will continue to encourage expansion of cotton growing as an alternative to coffee. In Argentina, cost of production has risen while cotton prices are about the same as last year, and the situation with respect to credit and financing is tight. This could affect plantings in 1962-63.

Water Situation Favorable In Near East

The Near East could well have another large crop in 1962-63, judging by conditions thus far. Rains prior to planting and in the early growth stages are very important in this region. Beneficial rains have fallen in the cotton regions of Turkey, Syria, and Iran, providing excellent soil moisture for the raingrown crops as well as water for the irrigated areas. For example, the reservoirs of the Rastan and Katine dams in Syria were full this spring. More than four-fifths of Syria's cotton acreage is irrigated. Land preparations and planting have progressed well, and area in 1962-63 may rise to 700,000 acres or more compared with 616,000 this season and the 1950-54 average of 405,000 acres. Farmers in Turkey are generally optimistic about crop prospects, as floods early this year in the Cukurova and Aegean regions left desirable alluvial deposits and extensive rains have been beneficial.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Greece continues to offer grants for increased cotton production, and encourages one-variety areas. The Hellenic Cotton Board and trade circles forecast that 1962 acreage may be as much as 10 percent above the 510,000 acres for 1961, and that the irrigated area will increase to 68 percent of the total.

Information from the producing areas in Spain is that the area planted this spring is about the same as the 785,000 acres for 1961. Regulations governing cultivation and ginning of the 1962-63 crop provide for ginners to contract with growers to advance seed and cash, combat pests, and purchase the entire crop at official prices.

Egypt Acts To Combat Insects And Raise Yield

Trade sources in Egypt indicate the 1962-63 crop will likely be around 500,000 bales larger than the heavily damaged 1961-62 crop of 1,542,000 bales. This assumes the leaf worm menace will be controlled through the extensive precautions already taken, since some insect attacks have been brought under control already this season. Planted area in 1962-63 is estimated at about equal to last season's 2,060,000 acres and close to the area recommended by the government. Local prices for 1962-63 have been announced as the same as for this season, except prices of Giza 30 are increased to equal those for Giza 47.

Somewhat the same situation exists in Uganda and Nigeria where a return to more normal yields in 1962-63 could raise production substantially above the low 1961-62 figures. Both acreage and production in the Congo have dropped because of the unsettled conditions there, but in 1962-63 there could be some rise in the direction of former levels.

Just how the 1962-63 acreage and production situation will shape up in Sudan is still uncertain since planting will not be completed until early fall. Production could increase further because of addition of irrigated acreage in recent years, and particularly the emphasis on planting more area in rain-grown upland cotton. Cotton is vital in the Sudan economy, and its production undoubtedly will continue to receive considerable attention despite problems of disposing of larger crops.

Recovery From Low Yield Key To India's 1962-63 Crop

In India, a recovery from low yields obtained this season seems to be the key to production in 1962-63. Acreage is relatively steady, so that intensive rather than extensive measures will be emphasized in attempts to increase the size of the crop. A larger crop will be more important than ever next season, as demand continues to rise in the face of decreasing supplies. In early May the government announced higher ceiling prices to encourage more production. In Pakistan, consumption has risen while production has remained relatively steady and supplies for export have declined. This has caused the government to formulate plans to bring more land under cotton and increase yields per acre by using more scientific methods of production. Salinity has become a problem in Pakistan.

Water Scarcity May Limit The Soviet Union's Crop

Cotton planting was under way in nearly all parts of the Soviet Union in May. Temperatures were unusually high, and planting progressed rapidly. Lack of soil moisture reserves, due to the second dry year in a row, continues to be a source of concern. The water situation is already reaching the critical stage, which prompted authorities to urge early planting.

U.S. Acreage Allotments Lower

In the United States, the acreage available for allotment for the 1962 upland cotton crop is 18.1 million acres compared with 18.5 million in 1961. This acreage is expected to produce about as much cotton as will be needed for consumption and export in the 1962-63 season. The apportionment of allotments to the various states is not significantly different. An increase in the allotment for extra-long staple from 63,740 acres in 1961 to 100,293 acres in 1962 is in line with stronger domestic demand for American-Egyptian cotton.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

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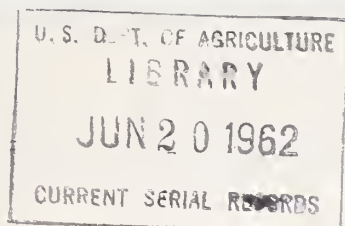
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 11-62
June 1962

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STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,063.0 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.5 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.3 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$9.7 million. The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through June 4, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization		Funds	Sales	Exported or booked for exports	Final date	
	Date issued	Number	authorized	registered	3/	Contracting	Delivery
			Dollars	Bales	Bales		
<u>Fiscal year</u>							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---
<u>1961-62</u>							
Pakistan.....	7-7-61	15-81	5/3,000,000	8,896	8,700	5-31-62	6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61	11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61	12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61	45-08	4,370,000	28,950	28,816	1-31-62	2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61	24-45	16,000,000	119,598	118,318	5-31-62	6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61	37-37	11,640,000	95,282	76,312	5-31-62	6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	6,078	11-30-62	12-31-62
Uruguay.....	10-13-61	47-11	6/4,500,000	0	0	4-30-62	5-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61	42-11	21,750,000	101,199	91,506	5-31-62	6-30-62
Pakistan.....	1-16-62	15-90	7/6,589,000	28,409	23,788	5-31-62	6-30-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62	49-04	1,131,000	6,927	5,296	6-30-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	3-2-62	24-53	2,810,000	18,757	14,197	5-31-62	6-30-62
Korea.....	3-9-62	24-57	10,537,500	26,184	16,018	5-31-62	6-30-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	6/5,700,000	0	0	11-30-62	12-31-62
Korea.....	3-13-62	24-54	8/3,000,000	0	0	3-2-62	5-31-62
Poland.....	4-24-62	41-53	14,180,000	90,450	72,242	6-30-62	7-31-62
Taiwan.....	5-4-62	37-46	3,000,000	3,700	0	6-30-62	7-31-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62	45-14	2,190,000	0	0	8-31-62	9-30-62
India.....	5-18-62	39-68	28,200,000	1,600	0	7-31-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	6-1-62	24-61	7,062,000	0	0	7-31-62	7-31-62
Total.....	---	---	156,259,500	604,392	529,684	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through June 4, 1962.....	---	---	1,063,008,102	6,458,039	6,308,666	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan.....	10-14-61	---	9/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	2-19-62	---	30,600,000	---	---	---	---
Taiwan.....	5-25-62	---	5,130,000	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	45,330,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,108,338,102	---	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through June 4, 1962

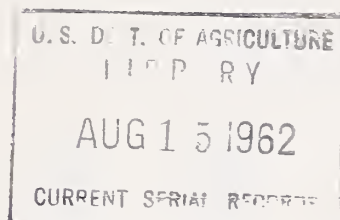
<u>1961-62</u>							
Yugoslavia.....	4-25-62	11-401	6/7,000,000	37,000	25,250	5-31-62	6-30-62
Venezuela.....	5-15-62	52-409	2,775,000	---	---	6-30-62	7-31-62
Total PA's issued through June 4, 1962.....	---	---	9,775,000	37,000	25,250	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Yugoslavia.....	5-18-62	---	7,200,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	16,975,000	---	---	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
- 2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 3/ Through May 31, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
- 4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
- 5/ For extra-long staple cotton.
- 6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 7/ Upland cotton (1-16" and longer)
- 8/ For emergency cash purchases by Korea which CCC agreed to reimburse.
- 9/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 12-62
July 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,066.0 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.7 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.5 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$16.775 million. Sales of 90,473 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 53,226 bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through July 5, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date : issued : Number	Funds authorized : 2/ Dollars	Sales registered : 3/ Bales	Exported or booked : for exports : 3/ Bales	Final date Contracting : Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>					
1954-55.....	--- ---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	--- ---
1955-56.....	--- ---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	--- ---
1956-57.....	--- ---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	--- ---
1957-58.....	--- ---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	--- ---
1958-59.....	--- ---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	--- ---
1959-60.....	--- ---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	--- ---
1960-61.....	--- ---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	--- ---
<u>1961-62</u>					
Pakistan.....	7-7-61 15-81	5/3,000,000	8,896	8,776	5-31-62 6-30-62
Yugoslavia.....	7-11-61 11-45	6/9,100,000	68,340	68,413	11-30-61 12-30-61
Vietnam.....	7-20-61 45-08	4,370,000	28,950	28,816	1-31-62 2-28-62
Korea.....	8-4-61 24-45	16,000,000	119,598	118,318	5-31-62 6-30-62
Taiwan.....	8-15-61 37-37	11,640,000	94,624	94,576	5-31-62 6-30-62
Finland.....	8-24-61 18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	6,078	11-30-62 12-31-62
Philippines.....	12-1-61 42-11	21,750,000	103,411	100,821	5-31-62 6-30-62
Pakistan.....	1-16-62 15-90	7/6,589,000	31,044	30,247	5-31-62 6-30-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62 49-04	1,131,000	6,927	6,634	6-30-62 7-31-62
Korea.....	3-2-62 24-53	2,810,000	20,496	22,823	5-31-62 6-30-62
Korea.....	3-9-62 24-57	10,537,500	56,794	55,988	5-31-62 6-30-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62 34-41	6/5,700,000	5,600	5,600	11-30-62 12-31-62
Korea.....	3-13-62 24-54	8/3,000,000	0	0	3-2-62 5-31-62
Poland.....	4-24-62 41-53	14,180,000	96,700	93,102	6-30-62 7-31-62
Taiwan.....	5-4-62 37-46	3,000,000	21,641	3,875	6-30-62 7-31-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62 45-14	2,190,000	300	0	8-31-62 9-30-62
India.....	5-18-62 39-68	28,200,000	163,496	39,892	7-31-62 7-31-62
Korea.....	6-1-62 24-61	7,062,000	400	0	7-31-62 7-31-62
Taiwan.....	6-8-62 37-48	5,130,000	2,620	0	10-31-62 11-30-62
Vietnam.....	6-19-62 45-15	2,190,000	0	0	11-30-62 12-31-62
Total.....	--- ---	159,079,500	835,937	683,959	--- ---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through July 5, 1962.....					
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:					
Pakistan.....	10-14-61	2/9,600,000	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	2-19-62	30,600,000	---	---	---
Korea.....	6-12-62	10,600,000	---	---	---
Total.....	--- ---	50,800,000	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	--- ---	1,116,628,102	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through July 5, 1962

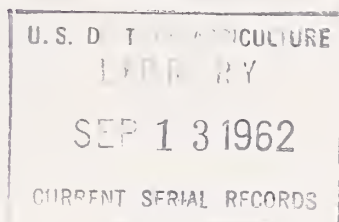
<u>1961-62</u>							
Yugoslavia.....	4-25-62 11-401	6/7,000,000	52,305	52,526	5-31-62	6-30-62	
Venezuela.....	5-15-62 52-409	2,775,000	---	---	6-30-62	7-31-62	
Yugoslavia.....	6-8-62 11-402	6/7,000,000	38,168	700	7-31-62	7-31-62	
Total PA's issued through July 5, 1962.....	---	---	16,775,000	90,473	53,226	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	16,775,000	---	---	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
3/ Through June 30, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
5/ For extra-long staple cotton.
6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
7/ Upland cotton (1-16" and longer)
8/ For emergency cash purchases by Korea which CCC agreed to reimburse.
9/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.
PA 47-11 for \$4,500,000 (about 33,000 bales) issued 10/13/61 and expired 4/30 and 5/31/62 deducted because not used.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 13-62
August 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,066.0 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.8 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.7 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$16.775 million. Sales of 103,073 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 103,353 bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62; for 1961-62, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through August 8, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date : issued : Number	Funds authorized 2/ Dollars	Sales registered 3/ Bales	Exported or booked for exports 3/ Bales	Final date Contracting : Delivery	
<u>Fiscal year</u>						
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---
<u>1961-62</u>						
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	88,796,500	532,153	529,818	---
(b) Unexpired PA's						
Finland.....	8-24-61 18-27	6/1,500,000	6,100	6,078	11-30-62	12-31-62
Bolivia.....	2-16-62 49-04	1,131,000	6,927	7,072	6-30-62	7-31-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62 34-41	6/5,700,000	12,800	12,638	11-30-62	12-31-62
Poland.....	4-24-62 41-53	14,180,000	97,000	96,752	6-30-62	7-31-62
Taiwan.....	5-4-62 37-46	3,000,000	21,044	22,615	6-30-62	7-31-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62 45-14	2,190,000	5,800	1,400	8-31-62	9-30-62
India.....	5-18-62 39-68	28,200,000	190,049	189,012	7-31-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	6-1-62 24-61	7,062,000	55,385	55,015	7-31-62	7-31-62
Taiwan.....	6-8-62 37-48	5,130,000	10,896	3,520	10-31-62	11-30-62
Vietnam.....	6-19-62 45-15	2,190,000	2,000	0	11-30-62	12-31-62
Total.....	---	---	70,283,000	408,001	394,102	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	* 159,079,500	940,154	923,920	---
1962-63.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through August 8, 1962.....	---	---	1,065,828,102	6,793,801	6,702,902	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:						
Pakistan.....	10-14-61 ---	7/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	2-19-62 ---	30,600,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	6-12-62 ---	10,600,000	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	50,800,000	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,116,628,102	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through August 8, 1962

<u>1961-62</u>						
Yugoslavia.....	4-25-62 11-401	6/7,000,000	52,305	52,526	5-31-62	6-30-62
Venezuela.....	5-15-62 52-409	2,775,000	---	---	6-30-62	7-31-62
Yugoslavia.....	6-8-62 11-402	6/7,000,000	50,768	50,827	7-31-62	7-31-62
Total PA's issued through August 8, 1962.....	---	---	16,775,000	103,073	103,353	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:						
Chile.....	8-7-62 ---	3,500,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	20,275,000	---	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
3/ Through July 31, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
5/ For extra-long staple cotton.
6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
7/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.
* PA 47-11 for \$4,500,000 (about 33,000 bales) to Uruguay issued 10/13/61 and expired 4/30 and 5/31/62 deducted because not used.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 14-62
September 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,093.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.8 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.7 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$14.0 million. Sales of 103,073 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 103,353 bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal year 1961-62. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62; for 1961-62, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through September 13, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date issued	Number	Funds authorized 2/ Dollars	Sales registered 3/ Bales	Exported or booked for exports 3/ Bales	Final date Contracting	Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>							
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---	---
<u>1961-62</u>							
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	106,805,500	657,124	656,257	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.....							
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	5/1,500,000	6,100	6,078	11-30-62	12-31-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	5/5,700,000	32,991	25,105	11-30-62	12-31-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62	45-14	2,190,000	13,575	7,840	8-31-62	9-30-62
India.....	5-18-62	39-68	28,200,000	6/190,739	6/189,776	7-31-62	7-31-62
Korea.....	6-1-62	24-61	7,062,000	55,385	55,013	7-31-62	7-31-62
Taiwan.....	6-8-62	37-48	5,130,000	13,446	7,020	10-31-62	11-30-62
Vietnam.....	6-19-62	45-15	2,190,000	1,730	30	11-30-62	12-31-62
Total for un- expired PA's...	---	---	51,972,000	313,966	290,862	---	---
Total for fiscal year...	---	---	158,777,500	971,090	947,119	---	---
<u>1962-63</u>							
Burma/India.....	8-22-62	33-32	7/74,193	0	0	11-30-62	12-31-62
Korea.....	8-16-62	24-68	10,990,000	0	0	11-30-62	12-31-62
Indonesia/Japan.....	8-17-62	34-45	13,600,000	0	0	5-31-63	6-30-63
Indonesia/Hong Kong...	8-17-62	34-46	2,475,000	0	0	5-31-63	6-30-63
Indonesia/Yugoslavia...	8-17-62	34-47	925,000	0	0	5-31-63	6-30-63
Total for fiscal year.....	---	---	27,990,000	0	0	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal: year 1954-55 through September 13, 1962....	---	---	1,093,516,102	6,824,737	6,726,101	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:							
Pakistan (10-14-61)...	---	---	8/9,600,000	---	---	---	---
Indonesia (2-19-62)...	---	---	14,100,000	---	---	---	---
Total without PA's...	---	---	23,700,000	---	---	---	---
Total Title I.....	---	---	1,117,216,102	---	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through September 13, 1962

<u>1961-62</u>							
Expired PA's.....	---	---	2/14,000,000	103,073	103,353	---	---
Agreements signed but no PA's issued.....							
Chile (8-7-62).....	---	---	3,500,000	---	---	---	---
Total Title IV.....	---	---	17,500,000	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,134,716,102	6,927,810	6,829,454	---	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
- 2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 3/ Through August 31, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
- 4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
- 5/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 6/ Reduction due to cancellations by suppliers.
- 7/ Reprograms adjustment refunds received under PA 33-16; dollar authorization already included in totals.
- 8/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.
- 9/ PA 52-409 for \$2,775,000 (about 18,000 bales) to Venezuela issued 5-15-62 and expired 6/30 and 7/31/62 deducted because not used.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COTTON
FC 15-62
October 1962

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,093.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.85 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.75 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$14.0 million. Sales of 103,073 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 103,353 bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1961-62 and 1962-63. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62; for 1961-62, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through October 4, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date	Funds 2/ authorized	Sales 3/ registered	Exported or booked for exports	Final date	
	issued	Number	Dollars	Bales	Bales	Contracting : Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>						
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---
<u>1961-62</u>						
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	142,067,500	903,248	901,046	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.....						
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	5/1,500,000	6,900	6,078	11-30-62 12-31-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	5/5,700,000	40,006	39,874	11-30-62 12-31-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62	45-14	2,190,000	15,305	14,660	8-31-62 9-30-62
Taiwan.....	6-8-62	37-48	5,130,000	6/11,476	7,320	10-31-62 11-30-62
Vietnam.....	6-19-62	45-15	2,190,000	6/0	6/0	11-30-62 12-31-62
Total for un-						
expired PA's...	---	---	16,710,000	73,687	67,932	---
Total for						
fiscal year...	---	---	158,777,500	976,935	968,978	---
<u>1962-63</u>						
Philippines.....	8-10-62	42-12	7/7,048,737	13,516	2,529	11-30-62 12-31-62
Korea.....	8-16-62	24-68	10,990,000	600	0	11-30-62 12-31-62
Indonesia/Japan.....	8-17-62	34-45	13,600,000	0	0	5-31-63 6-30-63
Indonesia/Hong Kong...	8-17-62	34-46	2,475,000	1,050	444	5-31-63 6-30-63
Indonesia/Yugoslavia...	8-17-62	34-47	925,000	0	0	5-31-63 6-30-63
Burma/India.....	8-22-62	33-32	7/74,193	0	0	11-30-62 12-31-62
Total for						
fiscal year.....	---	---	27,990,000	15,166	2,973	---
Total PA's issued fiscal:						
year 1954-55 through						
October 4, 1962.....	---	---	1,093,516,102	6,845,748	6,750,933	---
Agreements signed but no:						
PA's issued:						
Ecuador (4-3-61).....	---	---	7/23,692	---	---	---
Pakistan (10-14-61)...	---	---	8/9,600,000	---	---	---
Indonesia (2-19-62)...	---	---	14,100,000	---	---	---
Morocco (9-12-62)....	---	---	800,000	---	---	---
Total without PA's...	---	---	24,500,000	---	---	---
Total Title I.....	---	---	1,118,016,102	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through October 4, 1962

<u>1961-62</u>						
Expired PA's.....	---	---	9/14,000,000	103,073	103,353	---
Agreements signed but						
no PA's issued.....						
Chile (8-7-62).....	---	---	3,500,000	---	---	---
Ethiopia (8-13-62)...	---	---	1,400,000	---	---	---
Total without PA's:	---	---	4,900,000	---	---	---
Total Title IV.....	---	---	18,900,000	103,073	103,353	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,136,916,102	6,948,821	6,854,286	---

1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.

3/ Through September 28, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.

4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.

5/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.

6/ Reduction due to cancellations by suppliers.

7/ Reprograms funds from a previous authorization which are already included in dollar totals.

8/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.

9/ PA 52-409 for \$2,775,000 (about 18,000 bales) to Venezuela issued 5-15-62 and expired 6/30 and 7/31/62 deducted because not used.

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COTTON
FC 16-62
October 1962

COTTON HIGHLIGHTS IN SEVERAL

FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES

This circular contains highlights of the current and prospective cotton situation in several major foreign importing countries. The information is the latest available from reports of agricultural attaches and officers stationed in foreign countries, the trade, governments, and other sources.

Austria

Activity in the Austrian textile industry has been reduced since early 1962, partly because of a slowdown in the rate of textile exports and larger imports, especially gray goods. Yarn and cloth orders are lower, and consumption this season will likely decline moderately from the 127,000 bales used in the last 2 seasons.¹/Weakness in export markets for rayon fabrics is causing lower rayon staple use by cotton textile mills.

Prospects are that raw cotton imports in 1962-63 will about equal the moderately lower consumption, since stocks are expected to be maintained at about the 3-1/2 months' requirements of 37,000 bales on hand at the beginning of this season. The U.S. is again likely to be the largest source of supply, with procurements facilitated by the Export-Import Bank credit. Of course, prices of various growths will be a factor in planning procurements, especially in view of increasingly vigorous competition in cotton textile markets.

¹/ Bales referred to in this Circular are 500 pounds gross weight.

Belgium

Activity in the Belgian textile industry is now showing signs of improvement, following several months of dull performance. Present indications are that mill use this season may equal or exceed slightly the estimated 400,000 bales used in 1961-62. Weak yarn prices and fewer orders held consumption last season to about 5 percent below the 425,000 bales used a year earlier, but about equal to the annual average of 407,000 for the past 5 seasons.

In line with the reduced consumption in 1961-62, imports of cotton fell to 370,000 bales, from 430,000 in the previous season. Stocks were lowered 30,000 bales to around 130,000 by July 31, 1962. The U.S. share of the Belgian market dropped sharply in 1961-62, while lower priced growths gained favor. Smaller available supplies in the Congo cut imports from that source.

Canada

The current season in the Canadian cotton textile industry is now expected to compare favorably with 1961-62, the most successful season in a decade. Domestic demand for cotton textiles remains strong, and the Canadian currency devaluation last June may tend to encourage textile exports and discourage imports. Textile stocks are slightly higher than a year ago, but this is in line with higher offtake. Consumption this season could equal the estimated 365,000 bales used in 1961-62.

Raw cotton imports may slip somewhat from last season's figure in view of substantially larger beginning stocks of almost 90,000 bales on hand August 1. Imports in 1961-62 totaled an estimated 415,000 bales, compared with 292,000 in the previous season, and an annual average of 337,000 in the 1956-60 period. The United States supplies most of Canada's raw cotton requirements.

France

Indications are that France will use around 1,300,000 bales of cotton this season, about the same as in 1961-62 but 7 percent below the 1,393,000 bales consumed in 1960-61. Yarn production has eased moderately in the past several months, while yarn stocks climbed, and new yarn orders fell off. In contrast, fabric production, stocks, and new orders have held comparatively steady. General feeling in the industry seems to be that improvements will occur later in the season to offset the slow beginning.

Raw cotton imports could rise somewhat in 1962-63 in view of the relatively low carryover--of 285,000 bales this season--less than 3 months' supply at recent usage rates. Imports in 1961-62 totaled 1,206,000 bales, 14 percent less than the 1960-61 total of 1,408,000 bales, and 11 percent below annual average imports of 1,353,000 bales in the past 5 seasons. The U.S. share dropped from 45 percent in the previous season to 29 percent in 1961-62. Imports from Mexico, the U.S.S.R., the Congo, and Colombia also declined, while increases were noted from former French African areas, most South American countries, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, and most Middle Eastern suppliers.

West Germany

Most West German industry sources look for continued weak cotton consumption this season, but expect some improvement in most other phases of the industry. Yarn and fabric stocks continue considerably above normal, exports of textile goods continue the downtrend initiated last season, and textile imports may increase further from recent high levels. Domestic sales of cotton goods last summer were disappointing because of unusually cool weather. Also, inroads of synthetic fibers into parts of the apparel field last season, may extend to other goods. However, several factors suggest cotton use this season will not fall drastically below the 1961-62 figure of 1,385,000 bales. These include rising purchasing power, increasing population, and larger prospective textile sales next spring and summer.

Imports this season probably will rise moderately from last season's 1,296,000 bales, especially since stocks are unlikely to fall below the comparatively low level of around 320,000 bales on hand last August 1. U.S. cotton accounted for 18 percent of total imports in 1961-62, against 34 percent a year earlier. Imports from Mexico, British East Africa, and the U.S.S.R. also declined, while Brazil, Peru, Turkey, Sudan, and Nicaragua supplied more cotton. Re-exports of raw cotton, usually representing sales from stocks of German dealers, will probably decline from the postwar high of 50,000 bales as dealers' stocks are expected to be lower this season.

India

Current predictions are that cotton consumption in 1962-63 could equal the record of over 4,900,000 bales used last season. Offtake of textiles on the domestic market continues strong, and textile exports are likely to be relatively large despite increased competition. Cloth stocks declined substantially in the first 4 months of 1962 and have increased some since.

Export demand for India's short-staple varieties rose during the past season as India attempted to gain badly needed foreign exchange. Exports could well exceed 200,000 bales again in 1962-63. At this rate, total disappearance would approach 5,200,000 bales again this season.

Although it is too early to estimate the size of the 1962-63 crop accurately, trade opinions currently center on about 4,200,000 bales. This would be 150,000 bales above the 1961-62 crop, which was hurt by weather conditions in several areas. If imports total around 700,000 bales as in 1961-62, total supplies would be approximately 250,000 bales below estimated disappearance. Stocks would thus be drawn down to about 1,365,000 bales next August 1, compared with slightly over 1,600,000 at the beginning of the season.

Cotton spot and future prices have remained firm over the past 2 years as rising disappearance pressed against available supplies.

Italy

In contrast to the 1961-62 slowdown in mill activity in several countries, cotton consumption in Italy was maintained near the 30-year high of 1,040,000 bales of the previous season. Coupled with good domestic offtake of textiles,

has been the high level of yarn and cloth exports, particularly to Common Market countries. More than half of the raw cotton consumed by Italian mills in 1961-62 was from the United States, although the proportion was down slightly from a year earlier. Somewhat indicative of the good demand was the maintenance of cotton stocks throughout the year at normal levels of 3 to 4 months' mill requirements. Consumption and imports are expected to show further moderate increases from the relatively high figure of 1961-62. Persistent drought is expected to reduce production to about 23,000 bales, compared with the 1955-59 average of 45,000 bales.

Japan

Activity in the Japanese textile industry slowed in 1961-62, following the near-record rate a year earlier. Consumption slipped in the second half of the season when the Ministry of International Trade and Industry stepped up the rate of equipment sealage from the near-minimum 15.2 percent to 25.3 percent in January 1962, then to 36.3 percent in May. Stocks of cotton products continued to climb as domestic and export sales lagged behind the previous season.

Exports of cotton fabrics held steady during January-June 1962, compared with the same months a year earlier, but shipments of yarn dropped sharply. Estimated consumption for the full 1961-62 season slipped to less than 3,300,000 bales--down from 3,428,000 in 1960-61, but considerably above the annual average of 2,830,000 bales used in the previous 5 seasons. Consumption in the next few months could slip further unless curtailment of production is lightened, but chances appear good for an upswing in the consumption cycle later in the season.

In line with lower consumption and adequate beginning stocks last season, estimated imports fell to about 2,850,000 bales, from 3,535,000 in 1960-61. While imports increased from most other major suppliers, the U.S. share of the Japanese market fell to less than 40 percent, compared with over half in the preceding season. Since imports last season did not equal offtake, stocks by the end of 1961-62 were pulled down to an estimated 730,000 bales, from 1,132,000 at the start of the season. In the current season, imports could rise from the 1961-62 figure, probably to somewhere near offtake, since stocks are not likely to fall below the present level of less than 3 months' supply.

Portugal

Activity this season in Portugal's textile industry is expected to hold near the level of the last 2 seasons. Rising textile exports were instrumental in maintaining nearly full mill operations in 1961-62, when consumption equaled the previous season's record of 302,000 bales.

Imports of raw cotton this season should match offtake, if stocks hold steady at about 40,000 bales, as expected. Procurements in 1961-62 slipped to 290,000 bales, from 310,000 a year earlier, when imports declined substantially from the overseas provinces of Mozambique and Angola, reflecting smaller crops in those areas. Imports increased from several countries, including Greece, Turkey, and Nicaragua.

Spain

Cotton acreage and production this season in Spain are now expected to rise for the fifth consecutive year. In 1961-62 production jumped to 485,000 bales from 805,000 acres, against 330,000 bales from 618,000 acres a year earlier. Consumption may ease this season, from the estimated 640,000 bales used in 1961-62, mainly because of stiff competition in textile export markets. In view of the increased domestic production and relatively large stocks of about 350,000 bales at the beginning of the current season, Spain is not likely to import much cotton in 1962-63. A few thousand bales, reportedly low quality, may be exported.

United Kingdom

Activity in the U.K. cotton industry slumped last season to the lowest level in this century. Imports in 1961-62 reached only 970,000 bales--16 percent below the 1,142,000 bales in 1960-61, and less than one-third of average annual imports of 3,128,000 in the prewar period 1935-39. As usual, the United States in 1961-62 was easily the largest supplier of raw cotton to the United Kingdom, but that country's share fell sharply as the U.K. turned to comparatively lower-priced growths.

Consumption last season fared only a little better than imports, totaling an estimated 1,060,000 bales compared with 1,220,000 in the previous season, and a yearly average of 2,821,000 in 1935-39. Pressure from imported textiles eased during January-July 1962, compared with the same 1961 period, as imports of cotton fabrics fell about 30 percent while exports of these items declined about 20 percent. However, imports of cotton goods are still considerably more than double exports.

The outlook is for no notable change in the U.K. cotton situation this season. Consumption may equal that of 1961-62, especially if imports of cotton goods continue to fall and retail sales pick up enough to reduce large stocks of finished goods. Imports of raw cotton should at least equal consumption, since stocks likely will not be reduced further from the longtime low of around 250,000 bales on hand at the beginning of the current season.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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COTTON
FC 18-62
November 1962

WORLD COTTON CROP SETS RECORD

FOR FIFTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

Highlights

The 1962-63 world cotton crop is estimated at 49.3 million bales, 1/ up 2 million from last season. This sets a record for the fifth successive year, and world production may exceed consumption for the first time since 1955-56. A rise of 1.5 million bales in the foreign Free World is widespread, although 45 percent is in Egypt. This means larger exportable supplies in many countries despite small beginning stocks. The U.S. crop of 14.7 million bales is up slightly from last year. Communist production may be close to the 1955-59 average of 14.0 million bales.

* * * * *

World cotton production in 1962-63 is expected to total about 49.3 million bales, a record high for the fifth successive year. This is around 2 million bales or 4 percent above the 47.2 million bales produced last season, and 13 percent above the 1955-59 average.

1/ 500 pounds gross weight.

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COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 3/			
	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/	Average	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
United States.....	14,613	15,309	15,634	15,718	13,013	14,272	14,318	14,675
El Salvador.....	107	126	191	225	150	184	259	300
Guatemala.....	48	64	115	178	60	100	145	225
Honduras.....	14	5	12	25	10	6	17	25
Mexico.....	2,270	2,234	2,020	1,992	2,032	2,100	1,995	2,050
Nicaragua.....	209	151	191	215	184	146	251	275
West Indies Fed.....	11	5	5	--	4	2	2	--
Total 4/.....	17,323	18,006	18,278	18,468	15,465	16,841	17,017	17,582
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	1,323	1,033	1,200	1,250	539	569	505	550
Brazil.....	4,320	5,000	5,500	6,000	1,490	1,950	2,475	2,600
Colombia.....	224	359	398	525	154	307	350	430
Ecuador.....	44	47	45	--	13	7	10	--
Paraguay.....	133	150	175	--	44	35	45	--
Peru.....	588	618	610	618	518	555	600	600
Venezuela.....	54	--	--	--	28	28	30	35
Total 4/.....	6,691	7,277	7,994	8,695	2,788	3,453	4,017	4,273
EUROPE:								
Greece.....	383	409	510	511	270	288	448	430
Italy.....	104	55	54	55	45	26	24	23
Spain.....	454	618	805	818	209	330	485	490
Bulgaria.....	219	195	160	150	70	95	40	--
Yugoslavia.....	33	29	25	30	12	11	9	7
Total 4/.....	1,426	1,371	1,615	1,625	644	781	1,033	1,025
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):.....	5,260	5,415	5,760	5,760	6,750	6,800	7,000	6,900
AFRICA:								
Egypt.....	1,858	1,944	2,062	1,720	1,807	2,196	1,542	2,214
Morocco.....	16	18	18	29	9	8	9	18
Sudan.....	784	940	1,176	1,150	500	525	930	750
Angola.....	129	125	95	--	35	30	22	32
Cameroun.....	128	135	140	--	32	50	50	50
Central African Rep.....	375	408	395	--	63	50	45	50
Chad.....	580	675	618	--	100	160	76	100
Congo, Rep. of the.....	848	450	250	--	243	125	80	--
Kenya.....	102	95	136	150	12	13	8	20
Mozambique.....	744	763	773	775	162	164	160	175
Nigeria.....	790	--	--	--	164	260	155	200
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	45	45	50	60	11	20	23	25
Tanganyika.....	370	450	475	--	132	157	139	163
Uganda.....	1,670	1,516	1,960	1,800	308	309	152	250
South Africa.....	100	--	--	--	29	23	33	--
Total 4/.....	8,729	8,729	9,312	8,888	3,652	4,155	3,499	4,243
ASIA AND OCEANIA:								
Aden.....	37	38	37	--	23	18	24	--
Iran.....	656	800	900	925	306	456	485	460
Iraq.....	127	75	120	150	45	35	40	50
Israel.....	13	25	39	40	20	49	67	68
Syria.....	623	525	616	837	441	511	572	690
Turkey.....	1,553	1,534	1,604	1,630	738	775	950	975
China, Mainland.....	14,428	13,100	13,000	13,000	7,160	7,000	6,700	7,000
Afghanistan.....	175	160	175	--	70	80	80	--
Burma.....	336	379	468	475	73	75	85	85
India.....	19,720	18,871	18,710	19,000	3,991	4,630	4,050	4,200
Korea, South.....	208	125	120	120	56	30	42	30
Pakistan.....	3,473	3,242	3,488	3,244	1,367	1,398	1,450	1,475
Thailand.....	100	104	132	--	44	55	60	--
Australia.....	18	28	30	--	5	8	9	--
Total 4/.....	41,544	39,122	39,586	39,954	14,367	15,150	14,674	15,277
World total 4/.....	80,973	79,920	82,545	83,390	43,666	47,180	47,240	49,300
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,196	45,812	47,906	48,677	16,629	18,976	19,119	20,644
Communist countries 4/.....	20,164	18,799	19,005	18,995	14,024	13,932	13,773	13,981

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

The increase this season is particularly significant in that it comes at a time when world cotton consumption has slowed down from the steady rise of recent years. As a result, world production may exceed world consumption for the first time since 1955-56. Therefore, the steady and significant reduction in world stocks since that time will likely be reversed.

Another important implication of the larger world crop in 1962-63 is its effect on world trade in raw cotton and textiles. Quite a few countries are growing more cotton to meet the rising demand for textiles by their own people. Raw cotton consumption in net exporting countries as a group has risen steadily in response to this demand. However, some of the increased quantity of cotton used has been exported to other countries in the form of semi-manufactured or finished cotton textiles. Naturally, this has had its effect on international trade in cotton textiles as well as raw cotton.

From the standpoint of raw cotton trade, larger production this season means an increase in the supplies available for export from many countries around the world. Exportable supplies in most foreign Free World exporting countries are larger despite the fact that consumption, though slowed, is still moving up and stocks at the beginning of this season (August 1, 1962) were relatively low following sizable exports last season. Of course, there are variations in the pattern such as in Brazil and Sudan where bigger crops last season increased August 1 carryovers, and large prospective crops again in 1962-63 will add to export availabilities.

World Acreage And Yields Higher

The 1962-63 world production increase is resulting from a combination of larger acreage and expectations of higher average yields per acre. World cotton acreage this season, placed at 83.4 million acres, though not a record, represents an increase for the fourth straight year. It is 0.9 million acres larger than last season and 2.4 million above the 1955-59 average. Good returns from large crops harvested last season stimulated larger plantings in much of Central America, South America, and the Near East, although significant acreage declines are reported for Egypt and Uganda.

World average yield per acre is currently estimated at around 285 pounds of lint, 10 pounds above last season and 26 pounds or 10 percent above the 1955-59 average. In large part, the overall increase is attributed to a recovery from last season's below-normal yields, particularly in Egypt, as well as in Uganda, Nigeria, and India. In Egypt, insects and floods cut yields last season to only 359 pounds per acre compared with a 1955-59 average of 467 pounds. Under this season's nearly ideal conditions, yields leaped to 618 pounds. Some countries, on the other hand, had record yields last season. High yields in Brazil and Sudan last season were achieved under quite favorable conditions, and a repeat this season would be exceptional.

U.S. Crop Up Slightly From Last Year

The 1962 U.S. crop of 14,675,000 bales (October estimate) is 357,000 bales larger than the 1961 crop. This year's crop, plus "city crop" and imports, is about 1,300,000 bales larger than estimated disappearance of around

13,600,000 running bales for 1962-63. Thus, carryover on August 1, 1963, is expected to be about 9,150,000 bales, compared with 7,850,000 on hand at the beginning of this season.

Planted acreage is about 1 percent below 1961, but indicated abandonment in 1962 is 4.3 percent compared with 5.7 percent last year. So estimated acreage for harvest is up slightly from 15,634,000 in 1961 to 15,718,000 acres in 1962. Estimated lint yield per harvested acre is 448 pounds, compared with 438 in 1961, and the 1951-60 average of 380.

Although the crop is about 2 weeks late in California and New Mexico, about 32 percent of the whole U.S. crop was ginned by October 1, compared with last year's low rate of 19 percent and the 5-year average of 29 percent. Upland cotton ginned through September this season contained proportionately less Middling and higher White cotton than in any comparable period since records became available. Also, cotton stapling shorter than 1 inch comprised the smallest proportion on record.

1963 U.S. Acreage Allotments Proclaimed

The acreage available for allotment to farms for the 1963 U.S. upland cotton crop is 16 million acres, the maximum permitted under present law in view of the supply-demand situation. An additional 310,000 acres is provided as a national acreage reserve to be used to the extent needed for establishment of minimum farm allotments. For the 1962-63 season, indicated production exceeds estimated disappearance, and stocks of upland cotton will increase from 7.5 to 8.7 million bales. For 1963-64 it now appears that domestic consumption and exports of upland cotton will be about unchanged from this season's estimated 13.4 million bales. Based on recent planting and yield trends the 1963 allotment of 16 million acres would produce about as much cotton as would be used in 1963-64, leaving August 1, 1964, carryover at about the same as at the beginning of the season. It is not anticipated that this will be the final national acreage authorized for the 1963 upland crop because of new legislation to be recommended to the Congress by the President.

The allotment for extra-long staple cotton for 1963 is 149,880 acres, compared with 100,293 acres in 1962. The substantial increase in the allotment for the second straight year is largely due to an intensive promotional campaign by producers of American-Egyptian cotton under which domestic usage of this cotton has risen sharply.

Foreign Free World Production At Alltime High

A total of 1.5 million bales or three-fourths of the 2.0 million-bale increase in world cotton production in 1962-63 from last season is in the foreign Free World. This reflects the continued rise in production in noncommunist foreign countries to the alltime high of 20.6 million bales in 1962-63, up 1.5 million bales from last season and 4.0 million bales above the 1955-59 average. Acreage is also at a record of about 48.7 million acres, up 2 percent from 1961-62 and 5 percent from the 1955-59 period, while average yields this season may also set a record of over 200 pounds per acre.

The major production increases over last season are expected in Egypt, India, Brazil, Syria, Uganda, and the Central American countries. Practically the only country where a significant decline appears likely is Sudan, reflecting an estimate based on more normal yields following last year's record obtained under nearly ideal conditions. Some decline is also presently expected in Iran and Greece because of adverse conditions.

The Production Situation In Individual Foreign Countries

Mexico's 1962-63 cotton crop is estimated at 2,050,000 bales, up slightly from 1,995,000 last year. However, opinions concerning crop size vary considerably and some estimates run well over 2,100,000 bales. Estimated acreage is down 1.5 percent, mainly in Matamoros and Delicias because of disease difficulty and some switching to other crops. Salinity has been a problem in Mexicali, and irrigation water was short in Laguna and Sonora. However, yields apparently are higher than last season, particularly in Matamoros, where weather was excellent. Also, production is expanding rapidly in smaller new districts such as Altamira.

Favorable returns from last season's large crops in Central America have encouraged further acreage expansion. Crops probably will hit new highs again this season, and export availabilities will rise significantly. The most striking increase is in Guatemala, where 1962-63 area of 178,000 acres is up 55 percent from last season, and is over 3-1/2 times the 1955-59 average. National Bank loans to producers in Nicaragua were made on 65 percent of the total area in 1962-63, compared with 60 percent last season. Even if yields ease from last season's 631 pounds per acre, production of a record 275,000 bales seems likely, and some sources predict 300,000. Cotton has now surpassed coffee as a foreign exchange earner, and the government is giving it more attention, including a purchase and export program to assure farmers fair prices in relation to world prices. Growers in El Salvador increased applications to plant a record 225,000 acres in 1962-63, up 18 percent from last season's planted area and more than double the 1955-59 average. Minor difficulties were encountered with fungus early in the season and rains in October, but, barring major setbacks, the 1962-63 crop will set another new high at around 300,000 bales compared with 259,000 bales in 1961-62.

In Brazil, production continues to move upward toward the 1965 goal of 3,000,000 bales. Present expectations are for a crop of around 2,600,000 bales in 1962-63, an increase for the sixth straight year and the largest crop in almost 20 years. Despite increased production costs, returns from cotton apparently have been attractive relative to other crops, including coffee, and acreage in cotton continues to climb. Although it is problematical whether yields in 1962-63 will hold near the 216 pounds per acre achieved last season under quite favorable conditions, the acreage increase could more than offset a possible return to more normal yields. As harvest of the North Brazil crop has progressed, estimates have been reduced moderately below last year's 875,000 bales. In South Brazil the guaranteed minimum price for financing or acquisition of the 1962-63 crop now being planted has been increased 43 percent above the level set in October 1961 for the 1961-62 crop, and 17 percent above the upward adjustment made in May 1962.

The South Brazil crop is now forecast at close to 1.8 million bales compared with last season's large crop of 1.6 million.

Somewhat dry conditions prevailed in Argentina when the 1962-63 crop was planted recently, resulting in some replanting, but total planted area is slightly above last season. Favorable weather could easily make up for the slow start, and 1962-63 production is placed at 550,000 bales compared with 505,000 in 1961-62. Producers have again requested the government to establish minimum support prices for cotton, but whether such action is taken any time soon appears doubtful because domestic prices have risen substantially since devaluation, exports have increased, and the budget is already strained. Cotton acreage in Venezuela is being increased in response to larger consumption, and the 1962-63 harvest is up 15 percent or more.

Cotton acreage in Colombia will exceed the one-half million-acre mark in 1962-63, more than double the 1955-59 average. Despite increased prices designed to stimulate production of other crops, farmers in the two main cotton zones favor cotton because of relatively high cotton support prices, technical assistance, and provision at cost of insecticides, fertilizers, and other aids. Heavy rains reduced yields of the 1962-63 central zone crop now being harvested, but with larger acreage there and in the Northern zone, total 1962-63 production is forecast at a new record of 430,000 bales, 20 percent above 1961-62. Production for Peru is estimated at last season's figure of 600,000 bales. The Tanguis crop may do well to equal the high level registered in 1961-62. Pima-Karnak production is expected to remain about the same, while Aspero and Cerro varieties probably will increase.

The rapid pace of Spain's increases in cotton acreage and production in recent years will slow down in 1962-63. Nevertheless, acreage of 818,000 is up 2 percent from last season's record, and production will be up slightly to almost a half million bales. Yields from rain-grown cotton could be down because of this year's dry hot summer, but this may be offset by the increase in irrigated acreage. It was thought that the large increase in land diverted to cotton last season, caused by difficulties in seeding grain the previous fall, would revert to grain this season. However, good cotton yields in 1961-62 and attractive support prices relative to other crops encouraged farmers to continue planting cotton. Acreage of Egyptian-type cotton is down about 12 percent, mostly because of lower prices to growers for this type in 1962-63.

The 1962 crop in Greece is estimated at 430,000 bales, but this may be reduced further. Inadequate moisture reduced yields in irrigated and rain-grown areas, and early October rains caused some damage to quality. Acreage of 511,000 acres is about unchanged from last season's record of 510,000, but irrigated acreage has increased further and now comprises 71.5 percent of the total. However, the crop probably will fall below last year's alltime high of 448,000 bales which was produced under unusually favorable conditions. The government is continuing subsidies at last season's level of \$10.79 per acre for irrigated cotton and \$6.74 per nonirrigated acre.

Production in most Near Eastern countries is being increased from last year's high level. The sharpest rise this season is in Syria, where production is expected to be 690,000 bales, the largest in Syria's history. This is 21 percent above last season and 56 percent above the 1955-59 average. The larger crop reflects a record area of 837,000 acres, up 36 percent from 1961-62, although some insect damage has reduced yields below last year's favorable level. More than three-fourths of this year's cotton acreage is irrigated.

Expansion of acreage in Turkey has been relatively modest in recent years, but yields per acre has been improved substantially through more intensive cultivation and increased irrigation. Nearly half of Turkey's cotton area is now irrigated. Weather conditions have been favorable this season, and the crop is estimated at an alltime high of 975,000 bales, up slightly from last season's 950,000 bales, and well above the 795,000 in the past 5 seasons.

Iran harvested a record 485,000 bales in 1961-62, and acreage was increased further in 1962-63, but early estimates of this season's crop have been reduced to 460,000 bales because of recent heavy rains and insect damage. The rapid rise in cotton acreage and production in Iran in recent years has been in response to a sharp rise in domestic consumption and favorable export demand. Israel's government is restricting acreage to discourage further expansion in cotton growing because of its unwillingness to pay more of the relatively high subsidy to growers. Early season reports were that 50 percent more seed had been distributed to growers in Iraq and rains were good, boosting this year's acreage and production.

Trade sources in India currently predict a 1962-63 crop of about 4.2 million bales, although it is too early to make a precise estimate. This is moderately above the 1961-62 crop of slightly over 4.0 million bales, but below the large 1960-61 crop of 4.6 million. Consumption is still moving up, supplies are relatively short, and larger production continues to receive emphasis. This season, ceiling prices were raised and this incentive may be reflected in larger acreage as well as use of more fertilizers and insecticides to step up production.

The Pakistan government's first estimate placed 1962-63 acreage at 3,244,000, down slightly from last year's first estimate. There was a general decrease in all areas of West Pakistan except Bahawalpur, but East Pakistan registered an increase, and total Desi acreage is up. Soil moisture has been adequate, insect attacks minor, and total production in 1962-63 is estimated at 1,475,000 bales, up slightly from last season. Acreage in Burma is slightly larger than in 1961-62, but the crop may fall below last year's 85,000 bales because of insufficient rain.

Egypt's sharp drop in yields last season, followed by a rebound upward in 1962-63 on smaller acreage, is an important factor in the world cotton acreage and production situation. Acreage of over 2.0 million last season was higher than in recent years, but heavy leaf worm damage and later floods in some areas cut yields to only 359 pounds per acre. The crop of 1.5 million bales was down 30 percent from the 1960-61 figure of 2.2 million. Acreage this season dropped 17 percent to the lowest level since 1954-55. However, insect attacks have been

well controlled this year, and crop conditions have been excellent. The first official estimate is for a 1962-63 crop of 2.2 million bales, a near record. This puts yields at the high figure of 618 pounds per acre. Extra-long staple production is forecast at 1,087,000 bales, compared with 636,000 last season, and 1,041,000 in 1960-61.

Last spring, Sudan harvested a record 930,000 bales. Ginning continued into late August, and transportation and storage facilities have not been adequate to handle the large crop. Rains were favorable at planting time last year and acreage mounted to a record 1,176,000 acres. Growing conditions were quite favorable and yields were high, especially in the Gezira. Plantings for 1962-63 are up about 25,000 acres in the final phase of the Managil Extension, but insufficient rain cut rain-grown plantings, and total acreage is placed at slightly below last year's figure. Assuming nearer average yields for this season, production is estimated at roughly 750,000 bales. The extra-long staple crop is forecast at around 700,000 bales compared with last season's peak of 859,000.

Drought delayed planting in Uganda and to the end of August planted acreage was down 13 percent from last year. Final acreage will undoubtedly be below the high figure of 1,960,000 acres in 1961-62. However, the Uganda Department of Agriculture indicates yields are likely to be reasonable and the private sources estimate a crop of 250,000 bales or more. This contrasts to last season when unprecedented wet weather, little sunshine, and low temperatures cut yields sharply and the crop totaled only 152,000 bales.

Estimates of Tanganyika's 1962-63 crop have fluctuated because of earlier boll worm attacks in Lake Province, but there were improvements later, so a good top crop may compensate for earlier damage. Plantings were down in Tanga and the Northern region because of the poor 1961 season. Earlier estimates of the whole 1962-63 crop have recently been reduced to about 160,000 bales, but this is still larger than last season's 139,000 bales. A fund to promote cotton growing in the Lake Region is being opened by a Cooperative Union by assessing 2 cents a pound on lint produced. Kenya's crop is expected to total 20,000 bales, up sharply from last year, when floods cut production to only 8,000 bales.

Moderately larger crops are forecast for Angola and Mozambique, partly because of slightly higher prices to growers. Nigeria's 1961-62 crop of 155,000 bales was below the 1955-59 average of 164,000 and far below the alltime peak of 260,000 bales reached in 1960-61, largely because rains in northern areas stopped earlier than usual. The 1962-63 crop is off to a good start but much depends on the weather this fall.

Aggregate production in Communist countries is estimated at 14.0 million bales in 1962-63, up 0.2 million from last season. The increase is in Mainland China, where conditions this year are believed more favorable than in 1961, when yields were cut by late rains, there was increased use of poor quality seed, and less use of organic fertilizer. There has been some shortage of seed and a tendency

to divert cotton land to grain. However, in light of recent short crops, acreage was probably maintained this year at least at the 1961 level, which was somewhat below the 1955-59 average. Some features of the "leap forward" program apparently have been corrected and delivery of production requisites such as fertilizer and insecticides went more smoothly this year. In the Soviet Union production may ease from last year's figure of 7.0 million bales as a result of continued difficulties with soil salinity and shortage of irrigation water. General conditions have shown no apparent improvement over last year. Total area of 5.7 million acres remains the same as in 1961, and it appears the production pledge, increased by 3.6 percent, will not be met.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

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COTTON
FC 19-62
November 1962

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Summary

World cotton consumption in 1962-63 is expected to hold near the 48.0 million-bale level of the past 3 years, while production of 49.2 million bales is at a record for the fifth successive year. As a result, world stocks may rise 1-1/4 million bales, chiefly in the United States. This is the first increase since 1955-56.^{1/}

World trade is likely to rise following the sharp stock reductions abroad over the past 2 years and a 1-1/4 million-bale increase this season in foreign export availabilities. U.S. exports are expected to hold near 5.0 million bales.

World cotton prices have moved down moderately in recent months in the face of record production and a decline in textile activity. World production of man-made fibers continues the slow uptrend of recent years, as cotton's share of the world fiber market is declining despite the absolute increase in cotton consumption.

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. cotton is in running bales.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports,
by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1956 through 1962

Item and area	:1956-57	:1957-58	:1958-59	:1959-60	:1960-61	:1961-62 :Prelimi- : nary	:1962-63 :Estimate
- - - - - Million bales <u>1/</u> - - - - -							
<u>Beginning stocks</u>							
United States.....	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries.....	3.0	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7
Importing countries <u>2/</u> ...	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.5
Communist countries.....	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.4
Foreign total.....	10.7	12.5	13.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	11.6
World total.....	25.2	23.8	22.3	21.5	20.4	20.1	19.4
<u>Production</u>							
United States <u>3/</u>	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.6
Foreign Free World.....	15.9	16.9	17.5	16.6	19.0	19.1	20.6
Communist countries.....	13.0	14.2	15.6	15.7	13.9	13.8	14.0
Foreign total.....	28.9	31.1	33.1	32.3	32.9	32.9	34.6
World total.....	41.9	42.0	44.5	46.9	47.3	47.3	49.2
<u>Consumption <u>4/</u></u>							
United States.....	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.6
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries.....	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7
Importing countries.....	16.6	15.9	15.5	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.8
Communist countries.....	13.4	15.1	16.5	17.0	16.2	15.6	15.8
Foreign total.....	34.3	35.5	36.8	39.1	39.5	39.1	39.3
World total.....	42.9	43.5	45.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	47.9
<u>Exports</u>							
United States.....	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	5.0
Foreign Free World <u>5/</u>	6.8	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	10.0
Communist countries.....	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4
Foreign total.....	8.3	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.4	11.4
World total.....	15.9	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.3	16.4
<u>Exports, net, Free World</u>							
to Communist.....	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. is in running bales.

2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1962 based on November crop estimate.

4/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Crop at Record High Again in 1962-63

The world cotton crop for 1962-63 is estimated at 49.2 million bales, about 1.9 million bales above the 1961-62 crop of 47.3 million bales, and 5.4 million bales, or 12 percent, above the 1955-59 average of 43.8 million bales. Production this season promises to set a record for the fifth successive year, and the total may exceed the quantity consumed for the first time since 1955-56.

Acreage and yields are up.--World cotton acreage in 1962-63 is placed at 83.4 million acres. Though not a record, this represents an increase for the fourth straight year. Favorable returns from large crops last season stimulated larger plantings this season in much of Central America, South America, and the Near East, but sizable acreage declines are reported for Egypt and Uganda. World average yield per acre is currently calculated at about 285 pounds of lint, up 4 percent from last season and 10 percent above the 1955-59 average. The expected increase is attributed chiefly to a recovery from last season's below-normal yields in Egypt, Uganda, Nigeria, and India, but a repeat of last season's record yields in some countries is not likely.

U.S. crop up slightly from last year.--The U.S. crop of 14.6 million bales (November estimate plus city crop) is 0.2 million larger than in 1961. Planted acreage is about 1 percent below 1961, but smaller abandonment leaves the 15.7 million acres for harvest up slightly from the 1961 figure of 15.6 million. Estimated lint yield of 444 pounds per harvested acre is 6 pounds higher than in 1961. The acreage available for allotment for the 1963 upland crop is 16 million acres, and an additional 310,000 acres is provided as a national acreage reserve that may be used for the establishment of minimum farm allotments.

It is not expected that this will be the final national acreage authorized for the 1963 upland crop because of new legislation to be recommended to the Congress by the President. The 1963 allotment for extra-long staple cotton is 149,880 acres, compared with 100,293 acres in 1962.

Foreign production up 1.7 million bales.--Total foreign production in 1962-63 is estimated at 34.6 million bales, up 1.7 million bales from last season, and 3.7 million above the 1955-59 average. A total of 1.5 million bales of the increase is in the foreign Free World, where a predicted record acreage and yields are expected to raise production to an alltime high of 20.6 million bales. Aggregate production in Communist countries is estimated at 14.0 million bales, up 0.2 million from last season because of more normal growing conditions in Mainland China. Elsewhere, the largest prospective increases abroad are in Egypt, India, Brazil, Syria, Uganda, and the Central American countries.

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is estimated at close to 2.1 million bales, up 0.3 million bales from 1961-62. The chief increase is in Egypt because of the higher yields, while Sudan's crop may be below last season's record, assuming a return to more normal yields following

last year's high level. Production of Asiatic-type short-staple cotton may be up slightly in India and Pakistan. However, upland types account for over 1.0 million bales of the 1.5 million-bale increase in foreign Free World production this season.

World Consumption Remains High

World consumption in 1962-63 is expected to be close to the record of 48.1 million bales reached in 1959-60 and 1961-62, and well above the annual average of 46.6 million in the past 5 seasons. The upward trend is expected to continue in foreign Free World exporting countries and edge upward in Communist countries. Usage will likely decline in the United States and may ease in major importing countries.

Last season's high consumption was accounted for chiefly by the improvement in textile activity in the United States and India, compared with a year earlier. Consumption last season dropped sharply in the Communist Bloc, held firm in foreign Free World importing countries, and moved ahead in foreign Free World exporting countries.

Use continues rise in foreign Free World exporting countries.--Foreign Free World exporting countries are likely to step up consumption again this season as they attempt to meet a larger part of expanding domestic requirements resulting from growing populations and rising scales of living. Also, some countries see expanding textile industries as a method of providing additional jobs for local people, assuring markets for larger cotton crops, and gaining additional foreign exchange.

Consumption in Brazil is continuing upward again this season, despite sharply rising costs and considerable price and political instability. Colombia's textile industry is absorbing more cotton as mill capacity and raw cotton production increase.

Use in Pakistan is being stimulated this season by strong domestic demand and the government's reintroduction of a 10 percent bonus on yarn exports, while Egyptian consumption is expected to continue its long term uptrend. Greece and Iran look for record offtake reflecting rising domestic requirements and more emphasis on textile exports. On the other hand, Mexico's consumption picture is clouded by labor difficulties, slow retail sales, and relatively high inventories of cotton goods. Turkey faces large supplies and falling export sales of textiles. Consumption in Argentina could fall for the second season in a row because of dull retail sales, rising inventories, and inadequate credit.

Consumption holds up in Far East.--Consumption in most Far Eastern countries is expected to rise this season, although there are noticeable exceptions. Mill-use in Japan may ease slightly from the 3,270,000 bales consumed in 1961-62 if the present spindle sealage rate of 36.3 percent continues throughout a large part of the season. However, some factors suggest an upturn in mill activity later in the season, including the improving Japanese economy and the reduction November 1 in the discount rate.

Consumption in India this season could equal the record 4.9 million bales used in 1961-62. Rising domestic use seems likely to take up any slack left by intensified competition in export markets. Indian mills continue to be hampered by shortages of raw cotton. Activity in Hong Kong mills is slowing as a result of limitations placed on textile shipments to the United States and uncertainty regarding sales in other outlets. However, Hong Kong is directing exports away from Western Europe to Southeast Asia.

Most of the smaller cotton consuming countries in Asia will use more cotton this season. Consumption in Taiwan is rising in response to more pressure from that country's rapidly increasing population, while in the Philippines efforts are being made to gain a larger share of the home market. Indonesia and Thailand are also trying to meet more of their own needs through expanding textile facilities.

Europe's textile situation again mixed.--Again this season, some major Western European cotton consuming countries face more severe problems than the smaller consuming countries. Tariffs applied by the EEC to cotton textiles entering the Community from non-member nations are disrupting exports from a number of countries. Retail textile sales last season fell in many European countries because of unusually cool summer weather.

Cotton consumption in West Germany is threatened by inroads of man-made fibers, rising textile imports, and falling textile exports. Also, inventories of yarn and fabric are well above normal. Factors which could moderate a consumption decline include rising consumer purchasing power and increasing population. Consumption in France during 1962-63 is expected to hold near last season's reduced level of 1.3 million bales. Fabric production, stocks, and new orders have held firm recently, in contrast to smaller yarn output. In the United Kingdom, imports of cotton textiles dropped substantially in the first 6 months of 1962, but are still well over twice as large as textile exports. Textile activity this season is not likely to improve over 1961-62, when it plunged to the lowest level in this century.

Italy should use near-record quantities of cotton again this season. Domestic demand is strong and textile exports are high, especially to other Common Market countries. Consumption in Spain may ease in view of stiff competition in textile export markets. A number of other European countries, including Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, are looking forward to a continuation of last season's relatively high use because of firm domestic and export demand for textiles. Mill activity in Canada this season may equal 1961-62, the most successful season in recent years.

Two-year drop in Communist countries reversed.--Consumption in Communist countries could rise slightly in 1962-63, following a 2-year decline from the alltime high of 17.0 million bales in 1959-60. Most of the rise probably will come in Mainland China, where serious cotton shortages have held down consumption 2 years in a row. However, this season's domestic crop is only moderately larger, so any increase in mill activity

likely will be small. In the U.S.S.R., use will do well to hold at last season's figure of 6.3 million bales, in view of the slightly smaller domestic crop. The uptrend in consumption in other Communist Bloc countries seems likely to continue in 1962-63.

U.S. consumption slips.--U.S. cotton consumption in 1962-63 is now estimated at 8.6 million bales, 4 percent below the 9.0 million used last season. Mill activity has slowed in recent months, reflecting heavy imports of textiles and further inroads of synthetic fibers. New orders received by mills have declined, while inventories of cotton goods have risen.

Stiff Competition Continues Between Cotton and Man-made Fibers

Competition is sharpening between cotton and man-made fibers in all major textile producing countries. World consumption of cotton has not quite kept pace with world consumption of all fibers, although it is still by far the world's most important textile fiber. Cotton, which comprised around 72 percent of the total of cotton, wool, and man-made fibers consumed in the world in the early 1950's, had declined to 69 percent in 1960, and has continued to lose ground since that time. The accompanying data for cotton and man-made fibers indicate domestic fiber availability rather than actual consumption, and they are not adjusted for changes in stocks. (See page 14.)

Competition confronting cotton changing in character.--Rayon, cotton's foremost competitor among the man-made fibers, is comprising a smaller share of the total man-made fiber industry. Non-cellulosics, as noted below, are forging ahead. No significant gains in the world's volume of rayon production are expected in the near future, although production facilities are scheduled for expansion in Yugoslavia, Brazil, and India, where production has been relatively small. In the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and other major textile producing countries, rayon production has been stagnant in the last 5 years. In these and other such countries, producers have recently developed so-called modified rayon in an effort to check rayon's dwindling markets. Modified rayon overcomes some of the difficulties of regular rayon, such as low wet strength. To date, it has been sold at premium prices and as a result has been used only in the higher end of cotton's markets.

On the other hand, the production of non-cellulosic fibers, of which nylon, acrylic, and polyester are the most important, has expanded dynamically. Although these fibers still constitute less than 5 percent of the world's total supply, they were about 25 percent of the total of man-made fiber produced in the first 6 months of 1962. Non-cellulosics are all priced at levels several times the price of cotton, however, their competition with cotton is based not only on their special qualities for some end-uses, but on the fact that a pound of the non-cellulosic fiber replaces more than a pound of cotton for many end-uses, which mitigates the effect of the greater price per pound of raw fiber or yarn.

Future competition in major textile countries.--A large expansion of production facilities for non-cellulosics is scheduled in practically all major textile producing countries, including the United States. Most of the expansion is scheduled in non-cotton producing countries which are important markets for U.S. cotton. The United Kingdom and Japan, where production capacity is blueprinted to expand 22 and 59 percent, respectively, by the end of 1963 above March 1962, will probably continue to be the largest producers outside the United States. France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Canada are also scheduled to add to the production capacity for non-cellulosics by the end of 1963.

World Cotton Trade May Increase A Million Bales in 1962-63

World cotton exports in 1962-63 are forecast at about 16.4 million bales, up 1.1 million bales from 1961-62. Although this would be below the record high of 17.4 million bales exported in 1959-60 and the 17.0 million exported in 1960-61, it is 11 percent above the 1955-59 average. Important in the trade picture this season is the fact that stocks in foreign importing countries are the lowest in several years, foreign consumption is expected to again be over 39.0 million bales in 1962-63, prices are lower than a year earlier, and foreign export availabilities are over a million bales larger than last season.

U.S. exports to hold near 5.0 million-bale level.--Exports from the United States in 1962-63 are estimated at about 5.0 million bales, roughly 30 percent of the world total. The factors referred to above relate to U.S. exports as well as world trade. Also, exports of U.S. cotton under government-financed programs, including Export-Import Bank loans, are likely to equal or exceed the 1.6 million bales shipped in the past fiscal year.

Export demand for U.S. cotton so far this season has been relatively weak. In August and September, exports totaled 305,000 bales, compared with 966,000 in the same months last year. Registrations under the current payment-in-kind program are substantially below the unusually large volume to the same date under the 1961-62 program. Larger supplies abroad in the face of consumption slowdowns and uncertainties regarding world cotton prices limited early season purchases to nearby needs.

Exports from foreign countries to rise.--Practically all of the expected increase of slightly over 1.0 million bales in world exports is likely to be from foreign countries, where export availabilities are about 1-1/4 million bales larger than in 1961-62.

Egypt's exportable supplies will probably be around 0.5 million bales above 1961-62 because of the larger crop. Exports from Brazil may be up 0.3 or 0.4 million bales because of a larger carryover and crop. Sudan's record 1961-62 crop harvested last spring means more cotton for export this season. Record crops in Central America and the Near East are contributing to larger supplies for export from those areas. Supplies are a critical factor in

Communist countries if consumption is to be maintained, and net exports from Free World to Communist countries are expected to increase to around 1.7 million bales in 1962-63 from 1.5 million last season.

World Stocks Likely To Increase In 1962-63

For the first time in 7 years, an increase in world cotton stocks appears likely in 1962-63. The imbalance of world consumption and production will reverse the steady stock downtrend from the high level of 25.2 million on August 1, 1956. While world production is expected to increase by about 1.9 million bales over last season to 49.2 million in 1962-63, world consumption is expected to hold about steady or decrease slightly from the 48.0 million-bale level. Therefore, the larger crop without an increase in use means an increase of around 1-1/4 million bales in the world carryover from the 19.4 million bales on August 1, 1962.

Stock buildup chiefly in U.S.--The increase in world stocks in 1962-63 is chiefly in the United States. Disappearance in the U.S. is presently expected to total about 13.6 million bales (8.6 million bales consumption and 5.0 million exports), which is 1.2 million bales less than the sum of the crop (November estimate), imports, and city crop. Therefore, stocks on August 1, 1963, are expected to be around 9.0 million bales, compared with 7.8 million on hand at the beginning of this season and 7.2 million on August 1, 1961. The marked increase in U.S. stocks in 1961-62 and 1962-63 reversed the sharp downtrend of the preceding 5 seasons.

Stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the start of the current season totaled 4.7 million bales, compared with 1.5 million a year earlier, while commercially-held stocks decreased from 5.7 million to 3.1 million bales. At present, it appears that in 1962-63 CCC stocks will increase and commercial stocks will decline.

Stocks may rise moderately in foreign countries.--Stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries are likely to rise slightly from the 3.7 million bales on hand August 1, 1962, in view of the substantial increase in foreign production, and the slowdown in textile activity in importing countries. Stocks seem likely to stay close to the near-minimum levels on hand at the beginning of the season in many foreign exporting countries, while the large carryovers in Brazil and Sudan resulting from large crops last spring probably will be reduced somewhat.

Cotton stocks in foreign Free World importing countries (including cotton afloat and in free ports) declined in 1961-62 from 6.6 million to 5.5 million bales, reversing a 2-year stock buildup of similar magnitude. Most of last season's stock decline was in India, where supplies were smaller and demand stronger, and in Japan, where relatively large stocks were pulled down in the face of less favorable textile and credit situations. Stocks were also lowered in Western Europe, except in Spain where large production and imports pushed stocks to an unusually high level. The 1962-63 stock situation will depend largely on developments in textile activity and on

raw cotton prices. However, current appraisals suggest some stock replenishment this season from the relatively low beginning level of 5.5 million bales, which represented only about 3-1/2 months' mill requirements. Stocks in Communist countries are likely to remain quite low in view of relatively short supplies.

Cotton Prices Drift Lower

Prices of most qualities of foreign-grown upland cotton in world import markets have dropped 1 to 2 cents a pound during the past 12 months. This follows 2-1/2 years of competitive but slowly rising prices since the long-time lows in mid-1959. Larger raw cotton supplies have exerted increasing pressure as demand for textiles weakened.

During the early part of 1961-62, quotations in major import markets for competitive qualities of foreign growths averaged slightly above those for equivalent U.S. qualities. By early fall of 1962, the competitive advantage of foreign cotton averaged more than 1 cent a pound. Late reports show considerable improvement in the price position of U.S. cotton as the bulk of competitive Northern Hemisphere crops move to market.

There seems to be considerable resistance to significant price increases in the near future in light of record world production and easing textile activity. The recent Cuban crisis had had no noticeable effect on international cotton prices when this was written. The domestic support price for U.S. Middling 1-inch cotton from the current crop was set at 32.47 cents per pound, compared with 33.04 for the 1961-62 crop. The U.S. export payment rate has remained at 8.5 cents a pound since August 1, 1961.

Foreign import market quotations for extra-long staple cotton have trended lower since early 1960, principally as a result of large world supplies. Prices for ELS cotton have dropped further than other types, and prices are considerably below the "normal" relationship with upland cotton. Effects of the much smaller crop last season in Egypt were mostly nullified by record Sudanese production. Egyptian Karnak FG was quoted below 40 cents per pound in November, 5 cents below a year earlier, and 12 cents less than quotations in early 1960.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural developments approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

Table 2.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1960-61

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks 1/	Total distri- bution
Importing countries:									
Canada.....	85	--	292	377	326	--	12	39	377
Chile.....	15	--	116	131	105	1	--	25	131
Cuba.....	5	15	55	75	50	--	--	25	75
Uruguay.....	13	1	26	40	34	--	--	6	40
Other Western Hemisphere....	16	44	24	84	72	--	6	6	84
Austria.....	34	--	133	167	127	--	--	40	167
Belgium.....	173	--	430	603	425	6	10	162	603
Denmark.....	12	--	45	57	44	--	--	13	57
Finland.....	49	--	90	139	77	--	--	62	139
France.....	385	--	1,408	1,793	1,393	--	5	395	1,793
Germany, West.....	560	--	1,426	1,986	1,475	3	43	465	1,986
Ireland.....	7	--	27	34	27	--	--	7	34
Italy.....	400	26	1,047	1,473	1,045	18	20	390	1,473
Netherlands.....	115	--	385	500	375	3	2	120	500
Norway.....	5	--	22	27	21	--	--	6	27
Portugal.....	45	--	310	355	302	--	--	53	355
Spain.....	74	330	340	744	580	4	--	160	744
Sweden.....	74	--	128	202	130	--	--	72	202
Switzerland.....	123	--	204	327	195	5	2	125	327
United Kingdom.....	467	--	1,142	1,609	1,220	--	33	356	1,609
Yugoslavia.....	20	11	235	266	235	--	6	25	266
Australia.....	27	8	80	115	88	--	--	27	115
Hong Kong.....	125	--	500	625	478	--	2	145	625
India.....	1,340	4,630	907	6,877	4,605	8	224	2,040	6,877
Israel.....	12	49	20	81	60	1	5	15	81
Japan.....	1,025	--	3,535	4,560	3,428	--	--	1,132	4,560
Korea, South.....	55	30	216	301	270	1	--	30	301
Philippines.....	37	2	155	194	170	--	--	24	194
Taiwan (Formosa).....	80	3	200	283	210	3	--	70	283
Other Asia.....	46	67	133	246	195	--	5	46	246
Ethiopia.....	8	9	15	32	25	--	--	7	32
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	5	20	6	31	20	--	6	5	31
South Africa.....	30	23	92	145	110	--	1	34	145
Other Africa.....	4	8	10	22	13	--	6	3	22
Foreign Free World.....	5,471	5,276	13,754	24,501	17,930	53	388	6,130	24,501
Bulgaria.....	45	95	125	265	215	--	--	50	265
China, Mainland.....	1,200	7,000	300	8,500	7,500	--	150	850	8,500
Czechoslovakia.....	110	--	525	635	470	--	15	150	635
Germany, East.....	110	--	480	590	480	--	10	100	590
Hungary.....	75	--	288	363	260	--	13	90	363
Poland.....	125	--	658	783	600	--	3	180	783
Rumania.....	55	1	260	316	250	1	--	65	316
Other Communist.....	18	36	59	113	90	--	5	18	113
Total Communist.....	1,738	7,132	2,695	11,565	9,865	1	196	1,503	11,565
Total importing countries..	7,209	12,408	16,449	36,066	27,795	54	584	7,633	36,066

Table 2.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1960-61--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Beginning stocks ^{1/}	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed ^{2/}	Exports	Ending stocks ^{1/}	Total distribution
Exporting countries:									
Mexico.....	250	2,100	1	2,351	515	1	1,610	225	2,351
Nicaragua.....	8	146	--	154	7	--	139	8	154
El Salvador.....	26	184	--	210	25	2	138	45	210
Guatemala.....	10	100	--	110	20	1	80	9	110
Argentina.....	480	569	29	1,078	502	--	66	510	1,078
Brazil.....	660	1,950	--	2,610	1,250	5	695	660	2,610
Colombia.....	103	307	3	413	228	--	119	66	413
Paraguay.....	9	35	--	44	16	--	20	8	44
Peru.....	320	555	--	875	80	2	478	315	875
Other Western Hemisphere....	3	16	4	23	13	--	7	3	23
Sudan.....	265	525	--	790	5	3	437	345	790
Congo, Republic of the.....	95	125	--	220	35	--	120	65	220
British East Africa.....	75	479	--	554	21	--	428	105	554
Egypt.....	430	2,196	--	2,626	545	24	1,582	475	2,626
Ex-French Africa.....	50	307	2	359	35	1	213	110	359
Nigeria.....	30	260	--	290	30	--	181	79	290
Portuguese Africa.....	167	194	--	361	9	--	239	113	361
Other Africa.....	--	9	--	9	--	--	8	1	9
Afghanistan.....	15	80	--	95	35	--	45	15	95
Burma.....	11	75	1	87	26	--	49	12	87
Iran.....	32	456	--	488	200	--	245	43	488
Pakistan.....	200	1,398	4	1,602	1,115	3	244	240	1,602
Syria.....	40	511	--	551	60	1	445	45	551
Turkey.....	90	775	--	865	490	4	286	85	865
Other Asia.....	12	64	1	77	40	--	28	9	77
Greece.....	24	288	7	319	137	--	150	32	319
Foreign Free World.....	3,405	13,704	52	17,161	5,439	47	8,052	3,623	17,161
United States ^{3/}	7,559	14,416	5/ 127	6/22,139	8,279	--	6,632	7,228	22,139
U.S.S.R.....	1,750	6,800	700	9,250	6,300	--	1,750	1,200	9,250
Total exporting countries...	12,714	34,920	879	6/48,550	20,018	47	16,434	12,051	48,550
Aflost.....	500			500				400	400
World total.....	20,423	47,328	17,328	6/85,116	47,813	101	17,018	20,084	85,016
Foreign Free World total..	8,876	18,980	13,806	41,662	23,369	100	8,440	9,753	41,662
Communist total.....	3,488	13,932	3,395	20,815	16,165	1	1,946	2,703	20,815

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ Running bales, except imports are in 500 pound bales.

4/ Ginnings in season of 14,352,939 bales, plus city crop of 63,000 bales.

5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports; does not include picker lap imports reported by the Census Bureau as raw cotton.

6/ Includes 37,000 bales to adjust balance; not included in individual items of supply.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 3.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1961-62 1/

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 3/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distri- bution
Importing countries:									
Canada.....	39	--	415	454	365	--	--	89	454
Chile.....	25	--	110	135	110	--	--	25	135
Cuba.....	25	10	40	75	55	--	--	20	75
Uruguay.....	6	1	27	34	27	--	--	7	34
Other Western Hemisphere....	6	53	43	102	82	--	9	11	102
Austria.....	40	--	125	165	127	1	--	37	165
Belgium.....	162	--	365	527	395	--	2	130	527
Denmark.....	13	--	41	54	43	--	--	11	54
Finland.....	62	--	75	137	75	--	1	61	137
France.....	395	--	1,206	1,601	1,285	2	4	310	1,601
Germany, West.....	465	--	1,296	1,761	1,375	1	50	335	1,761
Ireland.....	7	--	27	34	27	--	--	7	34
Italy.....	390	24	1,000	1,414	1,050	4	--	360	1,414
Netherlands.....	120	--	337	457	354	--	3	100	457
Norway.....	6	--	21	27	21	--	--	6	27
Portugal.....	53	--	290	343	302	1	--	40	343
Spain.....	160	485	352	997	640	--	7	350	997
Sweden.....	72	--	125	197	123	--	--	74	197
Switzerland.....	125	--	193	318	195	3	5	115	318
United Kingdom.....	356	--	970	1,326	1,050	--	6	270	1,326
Yugoslavia.....	25	9	265	299	260	--	4	35	299
Australia.....	27	9	83	119	94	--	--	25	119
Hong Kong.....	145	--	456	601	475	1	5	120	601
India.....	2,040	4,050	700	6,790	4,925	--	250	1,615	6,790
Israel.....	15	67	24	106	70	--	18	18	106
Japan.....	1,132	--	2,843	3,975	3,270	--	--	705	3,975
Korea, South.....	30	42	250	322	255	2	--	65	322
Philippines.....	24	1	160	185	150	--	--	35	185
Taiwan (Formosa).....	70	2	260	332	250	2	--	80	332
Other Asia.....	46	98	145	289	226	--	5	58	289
Ethiopia.....	7	10	20	37	30	--	--	7	37
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	5	23	6	34	24	--	4	6	34
South Africa.....	34	33	110	177	120	--	2	55	177
Other Africa.....	3	9	14	26	17	--	3	6	26
Foreign Free World.....	6,130	4,926	12,394	23,450	17,867	17	378	5,188	23,450
Bulgaria.....	50	40	160	250	210	--	--	40	250
China, Mainland.....	850	6,700	150	7,700	7,000	--	50	650	7,700
Czechoslovakia.....	150	--	475	625	490	--	10	125	625
Germany, East.....	100	--	475	575	475	--	--	100	575
Hungary.....	90	--	260	350	260	--	5	85	350
Poland.....	180	--	607	787	600	2	5	180	787
Rumania.....	65	1	250	316	255	1	--	60	316
Other Communist.....	18	33	59	110	89	--	3	18	110
Total Communist.....	1,503	6,774	2,436	10,713	9,379	3	73	1,258	10,713
Total importing countries...	7,633	11,700	14,830	34,163	27,246	20	451	6,446	34,163

Table 3.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1961-62 1/--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 3/	Exports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distribution
Exporting countries:									
Mexico.....	225	1,995	1	2,221	510	4	1,482	225	2,221
Nicaragua.....	8	251	--	259	7	2	240	10	259
El Salvador.....	45	259	--	304	28	3	208	65	304
Guatemala.....	9	145	--	154	25	--	115	14	154
Argentina.....	510	505	26	1,041	480	--	141	420	1,041
Brazil.....	660	2,475	--	3,135	1,350	--	850	935	3,135
Colombia.....	66	350	3	419	240	--	135	44	419
Paraguay.....	8	45	--	53	15	--	30	8	53
Peru.....	315	600	--	915	84	--	576	255	915
Other Western Hemisphere....	3	27	2	32	11	--	18	3	32
Sudan.....	345	930	--	1,275	15	--	660	600	1,275
Congo, Republic of the.....	65	80	--	145	35	--	90	20	145
British East Africa.....	105	299	--	404	25	1	358	20	404
Egypt.....	475	1,542	--	2,017	578	18	1,121	300	2,017
Ex-French Africa.....	110	223	2	335	35	3	222	75	335
Nigeria.....	79	155	--	234	35	--	165	34	234
Portuguese Africa.....	113	182	--	295	10	--	172	113	295
Other Africa.....	1	10	--	11	--	--	10	1	11
Afghanistan.....	15	80	--	95	35	--	45	15	95
Burma.....	12	85	2	99	24	--	69	6	99
Iran.....	43	485	--	528	210	--	275	43	528
Pakistan.....	240	1,450	42	1,732	1,118	--	299	315	1,732
Syria.....	45	572	--	617	73	--	474	70	617
Turkey.....	85	950	--	1,035	490	2	458	85	1,035
Other Asia.....	9	76	1	86	40	--	31	15	86
Greece.....	32	448	4	484	145	--	302	37	484
Foreign Free World.....	3,623	14,219	83	17,925	5,618	33	8,546	3,728	17,925
United States 4/.....	7,228	5/ 14,448	6/ 153	21,829	8,979	85	4,915	7,850	21,829
U.S.S.R.....	1,200	7,000	600	8,800	6,300	--	1,400	1,100	8,800
Total exporting countries...	12,051	35,667	836	48,554	20,897	118	14,861	12,678	48,554
Afloat.....	400			400				300	300
World total.....	20,084	47,367	15,666	83,117	48,143	138	15,312	19,424	83,017
Foreign Free World total..	9,753	19,145	12,477	41,375	23,485	50	8,924	8,916	41,375
Communist total.....	2,703	13,774	3,036	19,513	15,679	3	1,473	2,358	19,513

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

3/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

4/ Running bales, except imports are in 500 pound bales.

5/ Ginnings in season of 14,384,194 bales, plus city crop of 64,104 bales.

6/ Net imports after deduction of reexports; does not include picker lap imports reported by the Census Bureau as raw cotton.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 4.--Domestic availability of cotton and man-made fibers,
by designated areas, calendar years 1951-1960

Area and item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Percent 1/									
<u>World</u>										
Cotton.....	72.3	73.3	71.8	71.8	70.1	69.7	69.0	70.5	69.2	68.7
Man-made.....	18.0	16.4	17.8	18.6	20.4	20.6	21.4	20.7	21.2	22.4
<u>United States</u>										
Cotton.....	70.2	69.8	69.2	69.4	66.2	67.6	65.7	66.6	64.7	66.5
Man-made.....	22.3	21.8	22.7	23.4	26.8	24.6	27.3	26.6	27.7	25.8
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Cotton.....	58.1	56.6	54.5	55.9	54.0	53.6	53.5	54.3	52.6	51.6
Man-made.....	25.3	22.8	24.3	25.5	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.0	29.0	31.2
<u>Communist Bloc</u>										
Cotton.....	83.9	84.6	83.5	82.2	80.6	79.3	78.9	79.0	79.2	78.1
Man-made.....	9.2	9.1	9.9	10.6	12.2	13.1	13.5	15.0	13.3	14.5

1/ Refers to percentages these fibers are of the total of cotton, wool, and man-made fibers.

Based on data from FAO.



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COTTON
FC 20-62
November 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,093.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 6.9 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.8 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$15.4 million. Sales of 103,073 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 103,353 bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1961-62 and 1962-63. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62; for 1961-62, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through November 14, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date	Funds authorized	Sales registered	Exported or booked for exports	Final date	
	issued : Number	2/ Dollars	3/ Bales	3/ Bales	Contracting	Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>						
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345	697,372	---
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
1958-59.....	---	---	124,217,618	4/670,136	662,648	---
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	4/932,882	914,838	---
1960-61.....	---	---	178,873,498	4/1,255,141	1,251,526	---
<u>1961-62</u>						
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	142,067,500	903,248	901,046	---
(b) Unexpired PA's.....						
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	5/1,500,000	7,950	7,934	11-30-62
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	5/5,700,000	40,006	39,874	11-30-62
Vietnam.....	5-18-62	45-14	2,190,000	15,275	15,324	8-31-62
Taiwan.....	6-8-62	37-48	5,130,000	11,476	7,320	10-31-62
Vietnam.....	6-19-62	45-15	2,190,000	3,800	1,000	11-30-62
Total for un- expired PA's....	---	---	16,710,000	78,507	71,452	---
Total for fiscal year....	---	---	158,777,500	981,755	972,498	---
<u>1962-63</u>						
Philippines.....	8-10-62	42-12	6/7,048,737	21,639	13,990	11-30-62
Korea.....	8-16-62	24-68	10,990,000	28,135	18,240	11-30-62
Indonesia/Japan.....	8-17-62	34-45	13,600,000	144	0	5-31-63
Indonesia/Hong Kong...	8-17-62	34-46	2,475,000	3,199	2,561	5-31-63
Indonesia/Yugoslavia..	8-17-62	34-47	925,000	6,500	2,700	5-31-63
Burma/India.....	8-22-62	33-32	7/74,193	0	0	11-30-62
Bolivia.....	10-10-62	49-09	6/192,126	0	0	2-28-63
Taiwan.....	10-11-62	37-57	6/4,476,000	0	0	2-28-63
Ecuador.....	10-19-62	29-21	6/25,475	0	0	11-30-62
Total for fiscal year.....	---	---	27,990,000	59,617	37,491	---
Total PA's issued fiscal: year 1954-55 through November 14, 1962.....	---	---	1,093,516,102	6,895,019	6,788,971	---
Agreements signed but no: PA's issued:						
Pakistan (10-14-61)...	---	---	7/9,600,000	---	---	---
Indonesia (2-19-62)...	---	---	14,100,000	---	---	---
Morocco (9-12-62)....	---	---	800,000	---	---	---
Korea (11-7-62).....	---	---	20,250,000	---	---	---
Burma (11-9-62).....	---	---	9,100,000	---	---	---
Total without PA's...	---	---	53,850,000	---	---	---
Total Title I.....	---	---	1,147,366,102	---	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through November 14, 1962

<u>1961-62</u>						
Expired PA's.....	---	---	8/14,000,000	103,073	103,353	---
<u>1962-63</u>						
Unexpired PA's.....						
Ethiopia.....	11-5-62	59-401	1,400,000	0	0	11-30-62
Agreements signed but no PA's issued.....						
Chile (8-7-62).....	---	---	3,500,000	---	---	---
Total Title IV.....	---	---	18,900,000	103,073	103,353	---
Grand Total	---	---	1,166,266,102	6,998,092	6,892,324	---

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
- 2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 3/ Through October 31, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
- 4/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
- 5/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 6/ Reprograms funds from a previous authorization which are already included in dollar totals.
- 7/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of \$3.2 million each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.
- 8/ PA 52-409 for \$2,775,000 (about 18,000 bales) to Venezuela issued 5-15-62 and expired 6/30 and 7/31/62 deducted because not used.

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COTTON
FC 19-63
December 1962

WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1963-64

BACK TO NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

World cotton trade in the 1963-64 season, tentatively placed at 17.0 million bales ¹/₂, is about equal to the volume of trade in 1960-61 and is only about 2 percent below the 17.4 million-bale record set in 1959-60. It exceeds the level of the past 2 seasons, as well as the average of the last 5 seasons, by well over 1.0 million bales, or about 8 percent.

The anticipated increase from the 15.9 million-bale volume of trade in 1962-63 is accounted for mostly by a rise in U.S. exports from 3.4 million running bales last season to at least 5.0 million this year. In fact, total exports from foreign Free World countries are expected to fall about 0.5 million bales below last year's record high of 11.2 million. Shipments from Communist countries are placed at 1.3 million bales, the same as in 1962-63, but net imports into the Communist countries are expected to increase from 1.8 million bales last season to 2.0 million or more in 1963-64.

Important factors influencing this sharp rise in U.S. exports and the consequent increase in total shipments include (a) the near-minimum level of beginning stocks in a number of important foreign exporting countries, as well as relatively low stock positions in importing countries; (b) a moderate increase of about 2 percent or 0.9 million bales in foreign cotton consumption this season; (c) lower cotton prices, particularly of U.S. cotton, now generally priced

¹/₂ 500 pounds gross weight unless otherwise specified.

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competitively and exerting stabilizing influence in the world market; (d) a decrease from last season of about a half million bales in foreign export availabilities resulting both from smaller beginning stocks and smaller 1963 crops in several large exporting countries; and (e) a moderate increase in Communist net imports of cotton from Free World countries.

Sharp Rise in U.S. Cotton Exports

Exports from the United States in 1963-64 are currently estimated at 5.0 million bales, compared with last season's shipments of 3.4 million. This volume will represent roughly 30 percent of total world trade, compared with 21 percent a year ago. Exports of 635,000 bales during August and September were more than double those of a year earlier. Sales for export through December 2 under the competitive bid and payment-in-kind export programs totaled 3.5 million bales, about 2½ times the volume registered to approximately this date a year ago.

The U.S. total supply of cotton for 1963-64, including imports and city crop, is about 3.8 million bales larger than a year ago, 3.4 million of which represented increased C.C.C. holdings on August 1. While estimated exports of

5.0 million bales in 1963-64 will be nearly 50 percent larger than a year earlier, and will bring the latest 5-year average export figure up to 5.4 million bales, the carryover on August 1, 1964, is expected to rise to about 12.9 million bales, the second largest on record.

The quality of the U.S. supply is not greatly different from a year ago, although the proportions of White Middling and higher grades and staple lengths 1-1/16 inches and longer in both the 1963 carryover and crop ginned through October were smaller than a year earlier. Although about two-thirds of the crop was ginned by November 1, late reports of rains indicate lowering of grade in some Western irrigated long staple upland, not available in quantity in C.C.C. stocks. However, the larger U.S. supply, around half of which is 1-1/16 inches and longer in staple, is moving freely into international trade and is exerting a stabilizing influence in a market being strengthened by improving demand and diminishing supplies of desired qualities of other growths.

Through October 1963, funds were available under special government programs for use in fiscal year 1963-64 to finance exports of about 1.1 million bales. Exports of U.S. cotton under such programs totaled 1.7 million bales during the full fiscal year 1962-63.

Exports From Foreign Countries Down From Last Season's Record

Exports of cotton from countries other than the United States in 1963-64 are expected to total about 12.0 million bales, about a half million or 4 percent below last season's alltime record of 12.5 million, but still above shipments during any other season. All of the decrease is in exports from Free World countries and is accounted for by a combination of factors, including near-minimum beginning stocks following last season's record movement, smaller 1963 crops in important exporting countries, and substantially increased U.S. availabilities at attractive prices. Also, rising mill demand for domestic consumption or for textile exports in many producing countries places increased requirements on local production of needed qualities or stimulates imports of qualities not produced domestically.

Considering the rising consumption trend in foreign Free World exporting countries as a group, along with reduced carryover supplies and smaller 1963 crops, about 0.5 million bales less cotton is available for export from these countries this season than in 1962-63. If some replenishment of mill stocks of cotton accompanies the larger volume of mill consumption expected in major importing countries, the increase in total world trade this season, mostly a consequence of larger U.S. exports, could exceed the estimated figure. As indicated elsewhere, a tightening supply situation in a number of exporting countries abroad is being reflected in strengthened price tones. Therefore, assessment of the total trade outlook involves an appraisal of the effects on market confidence and increased forward buying of the large U.S. supply being made available at stabilized prices, as well as the outturn of the Southern Hemisphere crops which will enter the market around mid-season.

Trade With Communist Countries To Increase

Lack of comprehensive statistical information obscures the cotton trade situation in Communist countries. However, available information indicates an increased net import requirement from Free World countries of at least a quarter million bales for these countries as a group in 1963-64. While much of the cotton needed by Soviet Bloc countries is supplied by the U.S.S.R., the tightening supply and rising price situation in nearby countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan, appears to have added considerable recent stimulus to Soviet purchases elsewhere. Current offering prices of U.S.S.R. cotton in Western European markets are considerably above those for equivalent qualities of other growths. The Chinese Communists are purchasing substantial quantities of cotton from Free World countries. While larger Communist takings are depleting foreign exportable supplies and thus adding indirectly to the U.S. export potential, the rising consumer demand for cotton textiles in these countries could be restricted or supplied by substitution of lower quality or alternative materials.

Cotton Prices Stabilizing at Lower Levels

A gradual decline in world import market prices of most growths and qualities of upland cotton began in the spring of 1962. At that time, the cyclical downswing in world cotton consumption which began in 1960-61 was continuing. On the supply side, world production in 1962-63 appeared likely to exceed the previous record, which later proved to be true. At the same time, surplus cotton stocks were continuing to accumulate, particularly in the United States. Price advances in most qualities of U.S. cotton in the fall, winter, and early spring of 1962-63, partly as a result of C.C.C. carrying charges, were not matched by competing growths which continued to move in a volume sufficient to deplete surplus stocks in foreign supplying countries and to achieve for these countries a record volume of exports for the season.

Concurrent with the drop in import market prices of U.S. cotton for August and later shipment that occurred in April of 1963 as sales began under the competitive bid export program, prompt shipment prices of U.S. cotton continued steady. Contrary to many expectations, U.S. exports during the April-July period of 1963 averaged over 259,000 bales per month, only about 10 percent below the average for the first 8 months of the season. Factors responsible for this relatively large export movement of U.S. cotton during a period when forward prices were lower than prompt shipment prices by more than 2 cents a pound for some qualities included (a) depletion of exportable supplies, especially of certain qualities, in other exporting countries; (b) normal or larger import market requirements resulting from a protracted period of limiting purchases to immediate needs; (c) certain price and quality concessions U.S. exporters were able to make by reason of the provisions for early acquisition and substitution in the domestic market of cotton purchased from C.C.C. for export on and after August 1; and (d) continuing export sales to countries having P.L. 480 allocations.

Prices of Strict Middling 1-1/16 inches or equivalent quality, c.i.f. European ports, which averaged about 31.85 cents per pound for U.S. cotton and 30.50 cents for competitive growths in May 1962, are currently averaging around 28.80 cents. Prices of most foreign growths except Central and South American had

advanced to levels above those for equivalent U.S. qualities by the end of November as the bulk of the smaller aggregate supply had been committed and rains at harvest reduced quality selectivity.

The market outlook, at least for the remainder of the 1963-64 season, is for a stronger price tone for foreign growths of both upland and extra long staple cotton. Reduced beginning stocks in most foreign exporting countries, a half-million-bale reduction in 1963 foreign Free World production, accentuated by sizable drops in several important exporting countries abroad, substantial forward sales of 1963-crop cotton, some prospective increase in overseas cotton consumption and mill stocks, and a larger anticipated volume of Free World exports to Communist areas, are all price-strengthening factors. On the other hand, the exportable supply of U.S. cotton, which is 3.4 million bales larger than a year ago and generally priced competitively, is in position to exert stabilizing influences in a strengthened market, as it has been in past periods of weakening prices. Any resulting improvement in market confidence should tend to strengthen mill activity and encourage replenishment of raw cotton stocks in importing countries to more normal levels. Whether the current stronger price tone for cotton other than U.S. growth encourages further acreage expansion abroad in 1964-65 in the face of a prospective U.S. carryover of 12.9 million bales on August 1, 1964, remains to be seen.

Prices of extra long staple cotton in world import markets are continuing the rise begun in the spring of 1963. Smaller 1963 crops in Egypt and probably in Sudan, combined with substantial forward sales of 1963-crop Egyptian cotton to meet strengthened demand in a number of countries, has resulted in a temporary tight supply situation.. The Egyptian government has greatly restricted exports and has raised export prices 9 times since April of 1963. C.i.f. Europe prices of middle qualities of Egyptian Karnak and Menoufi had reached 43.60 cents per pound before exports were suspended early this fall, compared with a 3-year low of about 40.60 cents a year ago.

Cotton exports and imports for major countries, by destinations and sources for specified years, are shown in the accompanying tables.

Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1954-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
	Year beginning August 1								
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
El Salvador.....	35	140	96	127	247	112	138	208	292
Guatemala.....	30	35	30	45	65	55	80	115	221
Mexico.....	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304	1,610	1,482	1,897
Nicaragua.....	100	239	150	146	331	115	139	242	315
United States.....	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,392	6,858	5,056	2/3,351
Others.....	12	11	14	25	27	12	13	21	26
Total.....	5,015	4,772	9,517	7,719	5,374	8,990	8,838	7,124	6,102
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	104	2	51	(3/)	47	31	66	141	216
Brazil.....	1,036	810	380	215	242	446	695	847	1,150
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	30	119	143	115
Paraguay.....	45	45	35	35	35	5	20	29	32
Peru.....	330	487	390	402	512	417	478	576	590
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,515	1,344	856	652	836	929	1,378	1,736	2,103
EUROPE:									
Albania.....	6	5	5	5	5	7	5	8	4
Greece.....	68	180	148	124	194	153	150	302	238
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total.....	74	185	153	129	199	160	155	310	342
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,750	1,750	1,600	1,300
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	31	31	30	27	30	35	29	17	27
British East Africa ^{4/}	384	414	381	451	563	420	428	358	387
Congo, Rep. of the.....	177	209	207	151	191	238	120	85	40
Egypt.....	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,838	1,582	1,121	1,361
Mozambique.....	144	130	95	160	125	195	210	154	185
Nigeria.....	140	159	114	111	198	147	181	168	190
Sudan.....	298	559	333	391	671	588	437	637	787
Western Africa ^{5/}	24	33	42	45	45	49	60	63	85
Western Equatorial Africa ^{6/}	158	160	207	169	167	152	151	171	190
Others.....	19	28	23	25	33	31	23	26	33
Total.....	2,456	3,156	2,356	2,786	3,403	3,693	3,221	2,800	3,285
ASIA:									
India.....	207	552	252	227	325	187	224	253	287
Iran.....	204	177	180	198	190	190	245	266	220
Iraq.....	11	19	12	32	44	19	2	7	12
Pakistan.....	634	723	506	383	375	333	244	299	683
Syria.....	330	366	374	427	357	389	445	474	614
Turkey.....	233	142	224	130	325	409	286	458	568
Others ^{7/}	156	245	217	170	511	443	280	234	204
Total.....	1,775	2,224	1,765	1,567	2,127	1,970	1,726	1,991	2,588
World total.....	12,385	13,131	16,097	14,303	13,539	17,492	17,068	15,561	15,720

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated. ^{2/} Running bales. ^{3/} Less than 500 bales. ^{4/} Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. ^{5/} French West Africa prior to 1960. ^{6/} French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960. ^{7/} Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and other information.

Table 2.--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	37	33	29	35	33	13
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	117	160	224	179	100	72
Denmark.....	27	17	23	23	13	13
Finland.....	12	22	32	29	21	13
France.....	416	360	668	549	300	180
Germany, West.....	368	475	582	421	204	101
Italy.....	364	416	592	454	376	192
Netherlands.....	122	124	224	179	106	71
Norway.....	14	10	17	14	13	10
Poland & Danzig.....	(1/)	85	71	228	139	62
Portugal.....	7	28	13	25	18	7
Spain.....	135	171	66	171	155	(1/)
Sweden.....	50	75	103	101	99	56
Switzerland.....	40	64	104	99	75	37
United Kingdom.....	417	525	593	371	270	139
Yugoslavia.....	83	108	48	88	175	113
Other Europe.....	9	17	21	8	9	3
Total Europe.....	2,218	2,690	3,410	2,974	2,106	1,082
Australia.....	30	54	63	49	64	41
Canada.....	297	217	309	259	397	271
Chile.....	23	35	54	51	12	24
Colombia.....	30	33	0	0	1	1
Cuba.....	18	27	40	2	0	0
Ethiopia.....	6	4	15	4	13	15
Hong Kong.....	8	134	276	219	104	79
India.....	246	184	431	599	215	198
Indonesia.....	18	30	52	36	46	51
Israel.....	12	16	18	9	10	7
Japan.....	837	1,154	1,755	1,746	1,028	895
Korea, Rep. of.....	76	205	270	195	300	236
Morocco.....	8	10	11	9	14	8
Pakistan.....	0	14	4	5	39	8
Philippines.....	9	64	126	149	142	108
South Africa.....	6	26	44	51	52	19
Taiwan (Formosa).....	84	153	203	176	256	223
Thailand.....	1	4	20	23	30	22
Uruguay.....	2	15	32	18	11	0
Venezuela.....	3	2	0	(1/)	16	5
Vietnam 2/.....	14	2	10	26	30	36
Other countries.....	31	27	39	32	27	22
Total.....	3,977	5,100	7,182	6,632	4,913	3,351

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Indochina prior to 1958. Includes Laos and Cambodia.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Argentina: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium.....	16	16	4	7	25	47
Canada.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
France.....	3	1	0	(2/)	9	33
Germany, West.....	5	2	2	2	18	19
Hong Kong.....	2	2	6	11	11	1
Italy.....	11	2	1	3	10	9
Japan.....	39	12	12	36	27	30
Netherlands.....	18	2	2	4	13	12
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1	(2/)	0	0	3	7
Spain.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	51	8	4	3	21	44
Other countries.....	8	2	(2/)	(2/)	4	14
Total.....	168	47	31	66	141	216

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estadística Mensual de Exportación de Frutos del País (Buenos Aires); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 4.--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	0	10	1	(2/)	0	11
Austria.....	0	3	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	30	14	25	41	54	42
Canada.....	4	4	0	1	1	(2/)
Chile.....	0	7	2	0	0	2
China, Mainland 3/.....	82	13	4	1	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	0	5	0	0	3	3
Denmark.....	5	1	0	0	0	1
France.....	90	70	43	84	88	59
Germany, West.....	286	106	126	120	189	173
Hong Kong.....	0	26	15	61	88	107
Hungary.....	0	3	3	12	7	18
Italy.....	39	43	10	14	27	25
Japan.....	242	130	91	113	90	166
Netherlands.....	33	26	26	39	66	120
Norway.....	1	1	(2/)	1	1	2
Poland & Danzig.....	17	6	44	4	0	2
Portugal.....	26	11	1	0	1	3
Rumania.....	0	0	0	6	4	0
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	1	7	8	16	27
Spain.....	3	44	1	70	25	1
Sweden.....	5	13	9	5	6	12
Switzerland.....	(2/)	2	1	6	7	5
United Kingdom.....	241	150	33	76	55	96
United States.....	7	1	3	4	1	4
Uruguay.....	0	9	(2/)	1	1	4
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	25	98	90
Other countries.....	1	26	1	3	19	13
Total.....	1,112	725	446	695	847	986

1/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 1,150. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Estatística do Comércio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5.--British East Africa 1/: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Calendar years			
	1934-38	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	1	7	10	2	2
China, Mainland <u>2/</u>	3	(<u>3/</u>)	0	37	56	0
France.....	1	4	8	5	6	2
Germany, West.....	3	34	55	78	88	57
Hong Kong.....	(<u>3/</u>)	15	79	67	84	90
India.....	222	172	142	180	119	89
Italy.....	1	7	5	11	16	13
Japan.....	53	18	106	37	16	14
Netherlands.....	1	4	27	18	15	9
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of <u>4/</u>	(<u>3/</u>)	3	3	2	1	0
Rumania.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	0	0	11	18
South Africa, Rep. of.....	(<u>5/</u>)	2	7	3	5	12
Switzerland.....	(<u>3/</u>)	1	5	2	1	1
United Kingdom.....	33	98	15	15	15	10
Other countries.....	14	8	10	8	5	9
Total.....	334	367	469	473	440	326

1/ Includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nyasaland included only through 1954. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Northern and Southern Rhodesia prior to 1954. 5/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6.--Burma: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average <u>1/</u>		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	3	1	(<u>3/</u>)	4	1
China, Mainland <u>4/</u>	3	4	13	1	5	0
France.....	4	1	3	3	3	(<u>3/</u>)
Germany, West.....	2	6	7	4	1	(<u>3/</u>)
Hong Kong.....	9	0	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	33	13
Italy.....	7	1	(<u>3/</u>)	1	(<u>3/</u>)	0
Japan.....	32	23	24	20	17	14
Netherlands.....	4	3	4	6	2	1
United Kingdom.....	7	7	16	11	11	5
United States.....	(<u>3/</u>)	0	(<u>3/</u>)	3	4	2
Yugoslavia.....	(<u>5/</u>)	0	0	0	1	0
Other countries.....	2	0	2	(<u>3/</u>)	1	1
Total.....	72	48	70	49	82	37

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ August-January; estimate of August-July total is 69. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Rangoon Daily Customs Report; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 7.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	24	22	23	22	22	5
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	18	16	10	7	7	10
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	3	21	15	10	11
China, Mainland <u>3/</u>	24	36	252	73	54	114
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	177	267	131	173
Finland.....	(2/)	3	5	1	(4/)	2
France.....	239	171	62	47	65	46
Germany, East.....	(5/)	5/ 5	79	58	51	40
Germany, West.....	147	96	112	29	35	55
Greece.....	7	1	2	2	1	2
Hungary.....	18	25	36	42	23	34
India.....	99	178	167	76	74	120
Italy.....	105	135	81	40	58	62
Japan.....	143	71	81	61	42	63
Netherlands.....	6	29	10	2	1	1
Poland & Danzig.....	32	18	83	79	36	46
Portugal.....	9	4	5	5	3	4
Rumania.....	48	12	37	59	59	51
Spain.....	25	53	12	37	67	1
Sweden.....	13	8	2	2	1	3
Switzerland.....	72	51	32	21	11	22
United Kingdom.....	592	160	44	13	32	30
United States.....	50	91	97	106	61	39
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	51	345	416	219	374
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	18	54	92	50	44
Other countries.....	21	38	9	10	8	9
Total.....	1,742	1,347	1,838	1,582	1,121	1,361

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951.

Source: Egypt. Statistical Department. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 8.--El Salvador: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-62 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	5	4	1	0	0
Canada.....	(2/)	18	0	0	0	0
France.....	1	9	1	(2/)	2	4
Germany, West.....	6	6	3	9	35	14
Honduras.....	(2/)	1	1	0	0	0
Italy.....	1	9	1	(2/)	4	7
Japan.....	6	173	96	125	159	263
Netherlands.....	3	2	0	(2/)	3	3
Portugal.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom.....	8	17	4	1	1	0
United States.....	1	15	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	3	4	2	2	3	1
Total.....	31	3/ 260	112	138	208	292

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging less than 500 bales in the 1934-38 period.

2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes approximately 13,000 bales of linters.

Source: Boletín Estadístico (San Salvador); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 9.--Greece: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-62 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	3	1	2	10	3
Bulgaria.....	0	10	6	10	6	17
Czechoslovakia.....	0	13	10	13	23	12
France.....	9	31	40	12	25	18
Germany, West.....	(2/)	7	8	7	8	4
Hungary.....	0	8	8	17	12	18
Israel.....	0	2	6	0	7	6
Italy.....	11	39	15	12	39	20
Japan.....	0	20	17	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	(2/)	0	1	2	3	5
Poland & Danzig.....	0	13	9	10	28	27
Portugal.....	0	5	0	2	14	10
Rumania.....	0	4	0	2	8	0
Spain.....	(2/)	0	0	8	0	0
Switzerland.....	(2/)	1	1	1	7	5
United Kingdom.....	3	1	(2/)	1	7	4
U.S.S.R.....	0	9	5	18	33	38
Yugoslavia.....	5	21	26	32	65	50
Other countries.....	2	7	(2/)	1	7	1
Total.....	30	194	153	150	302	238

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging 1,000 bales in the 1934-38 period. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics and the Hellenic Cotton Board; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 10.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	10	2	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	147	7	1	2	1	1
China, Mainland 3/.....	244	(4/)	0	(2/)	(2/)	0
France.....	156	10	5	9	8	13
Germany, West.....	138	8	1	3	(2/)	1
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	1	8	13	11	8
Hungary.....	(4/)	0	2	0	8	0
Italy.....	91	5	(2/)	1	3	4
Japan.....	1,231	80	159	186	189	236
Netherlands.....	33	10	(2/)	(2/)	2	1
United Kingdom.....	394	19	2	4	4	6
United States.....	77	26	7	5	20	11
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other countries.....	5/ 138	6	1	1	7	2
Total.....	2,659	174	187	224	253	287

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes Poland 25, Korea, Rep. of 21, and French Indochina 18.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 11.--Iran: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	4	0	0	(3/)	0
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	2	8	39	30	14
France.....	(2/)	18	0	13	16	23
Germany, West.....	11	29	7	23	31	14
Hungary.....	(2/)	3	8	10	14	18
India.....	2	(3/)	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	(2/)	13	11	17	17	14
Japan.....	1	25	21	10	0	0
Netherlands.....	(2/)	3	0	7	10	5
Oman.....	(2/)	(3/)	16	0	(3/)	0
Poland & Danzig.....	(2/)	1	23	5	26	28
Sweden.....	(2/)	(3/)	0	0	0	1
Switzerland.....	(2/)	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom.....	(2/)	9	50	83	79	55
U.S.S.R.....	66	12	41	32	36	41
Other countries.....	1	6	5	(3/)	6	7
Total.....	81	125	190	239	266	220

1/ Years beginning July 23, except 1934-38 average is years beginning March 22. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 12.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports, by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 <u>2/</u>	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	(<u>3/</u>)	37	17	17	13	27
Austria.....	3	4	4	6	(<u>3/</u>)	6
Belgium & Luxembourg....	98	59	24	19	9	16
Canada.....	5	24	11	0	0	0
Chile.....	4	6	18	1	1	6
Colombia.....	4	4	0	0	0	0
Cuba.....	7	2	3	2	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	0	0	0	0	4	14
Denmark.....	2	7	5	3	1	9
Finland.....	8	2	2	1	1	2
France.....	56	37	74	88	61	100
Germany, West.....	71	170	100	112	51	79
Hong Kong.....	3	8	4	7	6	1
Indonesia.....	2	12	3	(<u>3/</u>)	0	0
Ireland.....	1	1	1	3	2	5
Italy.....	33	97	45	60	44	115
Jamaica.....	1	5	3	(<u>3/</u>)	2	0
Japan.....	319	169	110	111	50	2
Netherlands.....	56	44	37	21	5	19
Norway.....	5	11	5	5	3	4
Philippines.....	(<u>3/</u>)	0	6	3	2	2
Portugal.....	2	3	1	19	13	22
Rumania.....	0	0	0	1	20	0
South Africa, Rep. of..	(<u>3/</u>)	2	2	5	14	16
Spain.....	42	10	41	56	50	(<u>3/</u>)
Sweden.....	22	24	3	4	2	3
Switzerland.....	23	22	25	24	16	41
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(<u>3/</u>)	3	4	12	8	1
Trieste.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	0	3	3	0
United Kingdom.....	108	91	54	32	28	38
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	11	0	15	15
Other countries.....	3	1	(<u>3/</u>)	2	3	13
Total.....	878	855	613	617	427	556

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Australia.....	0	5	3	(2/)	2	8
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	10	40	9	9	12	23
Canada.....	2	65	13	(2/)	3	3
China, Mainland 3/.....	(2/)	6	6	0	0	0
Cuba.....	3	11	0	1	(2/)	0
France.....	28	12	10	42	39	96
Germany, West.....	12	75	33	38	48	112
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	0	0	0	2	14
Israel.....	(4/)	0	0	0	11	0
Italy.....	1	12	12	7	26	71
Japan.....	164	454	387	557	598	698
Netherlands.....	13	43	23	15	8	14
Panama, Rep. of 5/.....	(4/)	45	36	35	41	20
Philippines.....	(2/)	(2/)	8	3	4	28
Portugal.....	(4/)	1	0	8	2	8
Rumania.....	(4/)	0	0	0	7	0
Spain.....	5	2	27	55	82	1
Switzerland.....	2	26	5	5	10	9
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(4/)	0	1	12	16	9
United Kingdom.....	9	24	13	14	20	35
United States 5/.....	721	977	702	804	529	701
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	0	9	0	9	24
Other countries.....	12	11	7	5	13	23
Total.....	982	1,809	1,304	1,610	1,482	1,897

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 14.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39 1/	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962 2/
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	5	3	1	4	1
China, Mainland 3/.....	0	0	1	(4/)	0	0
France.....	0	1	10	3	12	1
Germany, West.....	2	19	21	25	58	9
Italy.....	0	2	1	1	5	1
Japan.....	1	14	46	79	104	16
Netherlands.....	0	9	11	9	19	1
Portugal.....	0	0	1	1	11	2
United Kingdom.....	(4/)	6	19	14	25	3
United States.....	0	2	0	2	0	0
Other countries.....	1	4	2	4	4	4
Total.....	4	62	115	139	242	38

1/ Calendar years. 2/ August-February; estimate of August-July total is 315.

3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Recaudador General de Aduanas; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 15.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	29	(2/)	1	1	1	3
Austria.....	4	1	1	1	(2/)	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	(2/)	2	1	4	5
China, Mainland 3/.....	152	51	41	75	10	59
Czechoslovakia.....	4	7	6	(2/)	1	0
France.....	66	6	13	5	12	29
Germany, West.....	41	5	2	(2/)	7	4
Hong Kong.....	90	30	44	58	45	167
Hungary.....	1	13	0	0	0	0
India.....	1	0	29	2	74	51
Italy.....	59	(2/)	(2/)	1	4	16
Japan.....	304	223	138	89	117	250
Netherlands.....	5	2	2	1	2	5
Poland & Danzig.....	15	4	19	(2/)	1	0
South Africa, Rep. of.....	2	1	1	0	1	1
Spain.....	24	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	10	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	3
Switzerland.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	6
United Kingdom.....	85	15	17	4	9	29
United States.....	7	9	13	5	10	5
U.S.S.R.....	13	0	0	0	0	29
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other countries.....	23	7	4	1	(2/)	8
Total	948	375	333	244	299	683

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office. Statistical Bulletin; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 16.--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	9	8	25	31	15
Austria.....	(2/)	(1/)	4	3	3	2
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	41	75	80	80	74
Chile.....	9	47	31	48	108	88
Colombia.....	(1/)	18	3	3	2	3
Denmark.....	1	8	9	11	13	6
France.....	9	28	34	28	38	37
Germany, West.....	78	27	62	62	81	78
India.....	3	6	1	3	2	2
Ireland.....	0	1	4	4	4	3
Israel.....	0	(1/)	2	4	6	4
Italy.....	5	3	22	16	18	17
Japan.....	30	13	16	38	29	37
Netherlands.....	14	17	26	31	38	36
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	1	1	4	5	6
Sweden.....	(1/)	4	4	2	3	1
Switzerland.....	1	9	10	8	12	22
United Kingdom.....	170	91	74	57	60	68
United States.....	2	13	25	39	27	67
Uruguay.....	0	3	2	5	7	5
Venezuela.....	0	(1/)	0	(1/)	5	8
Other countries.....	2	4	4	7	4	10
Total	338	343	417	478	576	589

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Algodon (Lima); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 17--Soviet Union: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Calendar years						
	Average	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1950-54						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Albania.....	0	4	1	3	2	0	0
Bulgaria.....	48	55	64	83	85	91	91
China, Mainland 1/.....	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	172	231	225	228	273	197	197
Germany, East.....	267	355	396	396	382	428	428
Hungary.....	155	162	150	177	162	174	174
Korea, North.....	0	27	0	9	46	47	47
Poland & Danzig.....	330	267	270	353	344	255	255
Rumania.....	147	164	126	143	134	124	124
Vietnam, North.....	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total Communist.....	1,143	1,265	1,237	1,392	1,428	1,316	1,316
Austria.....	(2/)	13	14	23	24	40	40
Cuba.....	0	0	0	14	69	29	29
Finland.....	17	44	65	58	42	60	60
France.....	9	29	38	46	25	23	23
Germany, West.....	(2/)	33	61	94	38	52	52
Italy.....	11	3	45	58	46	32	32
Japan.....	0	0	22	47	38	0	0
United Kingdom.....	14	11	59	46	40	15	15
Other non-Communist.....	20	30	41	17	7	11	11
Total non-Communist.....	71	163	345	403	329	262	262
Total all countries.....	1,214	1,428	1,582	1,795	1,757	1,578	1,578

1/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 (Moscow).

Table 18--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/	1959	1960	1961	1962		
	1934-38	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	(2/)	(3/)	2	5	4	6	6
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	3	8	3	3	7	7
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	0	(3/)	0	6	8	8
China, Mainland 4/.....	4	(3/)	37	18	12	52	52
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	2	15	10	9	12	12
Ethiopia.....	(2/)	1	6	10	6	4	4
France.....	16	22	45	26	32	35	35
Germany, East 5/.....	0	0	(3/)	0	5	6	6
Germany, West.....	5	17	45	42	76	86	86
Hungary.....	(2/)	1	12	4	1	3	3
India.....	6/47	6/55	109	66	161	137	137
Italy.....	9	21	48	46	76	78	78
Japan.....	8	3	18	21	35	57	57
Netherlands.....	1	2	10	3	3	1	1
Poland & Danzig.....	3	1	4	8	8	12	12
Rumania.....	(2/)	0	6	0	8	22	22
Switzerland.....	(2/)	2	5	3	5	3	3
United Kingdom.....	161	209	173	125	106	114	114
United States.....	3	4	2	4	14	15	15
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(2/)	30	39	59	82	82
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	(2/)	7	2	2	14	14
Other countries.....	1	6	6	2	6	33	33
Total.....	258	349	588	437	637	787	787

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Included Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 6/ Includes Pakistan.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics. Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 19--Syria: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	4	10	11	4	11
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	10	14	14	72	(3/)
China, Mainland 4/.....	(3/)	4	19	61	34	78
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	21	20	42	35	27
France.....	70	110	108	57	73	125
Germany, East 5/.....	0	1	0	3	2	6
Germany, West.....	14	4	16	26	19	26
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	1	5	20	5	8
Hungary.....	(2/)	5	7	8	0	13
India.....	(3/)	(3/)	18	26	12	1
Italy.....	15	10	43	23	21	60
Japan.....	2	35	21	8	4	6
Lebanon 6/.....	14	9	15	11	25	27
Netherlands.....	(2/)	0	1	25	9	10
Poland & Danzig.....	1	11	10	0	30	25
Portugal.....	(2/)	0	0	28	33	41
Rumania.....	(2/)	6	13	24	50	77
Spain.....	3	53	4	13	(3/)	0
Switzerland.....	1	(3/)	1	2	3	4
United Kingdom.....	37	13	10	8	10	6
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	56	51	31	29	62
Yugoslavia.....	(3/)	4	(3/)	1	(3/)	1
Other countries.....	3	0	3	3	4	(3/)
Total.....	162	357	389	445	474	614

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 6/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 20.--Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0	5	1	(2/)	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	3	31	35	76	60
Bulgaria.....	0	(3/)	2	3	0	2
Czechoslovakia.....	3	24	19	9	7	10
Finland.....	0	8	0	2	1	11
France.....	(2/)	53	18	8	11	25
Germany, West.....	48	99	125	74	103	111
Hungary.....	0	17	2	10	3	6
Israel.....	(2/)	11	10	0	10	12
Italy.....	16	48	111	96	157	139
Japan.....	7	14	3	0	0	0
Lebanon.....	0	3	4	8	1	5
Netherlands.....	0	3	7	6	9	9
Poland & Danzig.....	2	10	0	3	4	8
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	11	23
Switzerland.....	0	2	11	7	14	22
United Kingdom.....	(2/)	9	62	22	43	113
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	32	1	2	5	6
Other countries.....	8	8	2	1	2	6
Total.....	84	4/ 331	409	286	458	568

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 21.--Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries,
average 1950-54 1/, annual 1958-62 2/

(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)

Export country		Bulgaria	Communist China	Czecho- slovakia	East 3/ Germany	Hungary	Korea, North	Vietnam, North	Poland	Rumania	U.S.S.R.	Total
Brazil	1950-54:	0	13	5	16	3	0	0	6	0	0	43
	1958-59:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1959-60:	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	44	0	0	51
	1960-61:	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	4	6	25	48
	1961-62:	3	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	4	98	115
	1962-63:	3	0	3	0	18	0	0	2	0	90	116
Egypt	1950-54:	3	36	52	5	25	0	0	18	12	51	202
	1958-59:	15	121	174	53	27	0	0	61	27	430	908
	1959-60:	21	252	177	79	36	0	0	83	37	345	1,030
	1960-61:	15	73	267	58	42	0	0	79	59	416	1,009
	1961-62:	10	54	131	51	23	2	0	36	59	219	585
	1962-63:	11	114	173	40	34	0	0	46	51	374	843
Greece	1950-54:	0	0	0	(4/)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4/)
	1958-59:	10	0	13	2	8	0	0	13	4	9	59
	1959-60:	6	0	10	0	8	0	0	9	0	5	38
	1960-61:	10	0	13	0	17	0	0	10	2	18	70
	1961-62:	6	0	23	5	12	0	0	28	8	33	115
	1962-63:	17	0	12	0	18	0	0	27	0	38	112
Iran 5/	1950-54:	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	2	0	12	24
	1958-59:	0	0	24	0	3	0	0	6	0	22	55
	1959-60:	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	23	0	41	80
	1960-61:	0	0	39	0	11	0	0	5	0	32	87
	1961-62:	0	0	30	0	14	0	0	26	0	36	106
	1962-63:	0	0	14	0	18	0	0	28	0	41	101
Pakistan	1950-54:	1	152	4	11	1	0	0	19	0	21	209
	1958-59:	0	51	7	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	75
	1959-60:	0	41	6	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	66
	1960-61:	0	75	(4/)	0	0	0	0	(4/)	0	0	75
	1961-62:	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
	1962-63:	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	88
Sudan	1950-54:	0	(4/)	3	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	12
	1958-59:	0	20	10	0	10	0	0	7	0	17	64
	1959-60:	(4/)	37	15	(4/)	12	0	0	4	6	30	104
	1960-61:	0	18	10	0	4	0	0	7	0	39	78
	1961-62:	6	12	9	5	1	0	0	8	8	59	108
	1962-63:	8	52	12	6	3	0	7	12	22	82	204
Syria 6/	1950-54:	0	(4/)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	1958-59:	10	4	21	1	5	0	0	11	6	56	114
	1959-60:	14	19	20	0	7	0	0	10	13	51	134
	1960-61:	14	61	42	3	8	0	0	0	24	31	183
	1961-62:	72	34	35	2	0	0	0	30	50	29	252
	1962-63:	(4/)	78	27	6	14	0	0	25	77	62	289
Turkey	1950-54:	0	(4/)	24	67	17	0	0	10	1	0	119
	1958-59:	2	0	7	0	11	0	0	0	4	0	24
	1959-60:	2	0	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
	1960-61:	3	0	9	0	10	0	0	3	1	0	26
	1961-62:	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	14
	1962-63:	2	0	9	0	6	0	0	8	0	2	27
United States	1950-54:	0	11	1	135	0	0	0	(4/)	0	0	147
	1958-59:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93
	1959-60:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74
	1960-61:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	240
	1961-62:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145
	1962-63:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	64
Others 7/	1950-54:	0	4	(4/)	25	0	0	0	1	0	12	42
	1958-59:	0	37	6	0	2	0	0	1	1	35	82
	1959-60:	0	49	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	47	105
	1960-61:	0	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	90
	1961-62:	2	56	7	0	9	0	0	2	39	58	173
	1962-63:	1	41	19	1	0	0	0	1	4	48	115
Total	1950-54:	4	216	92	268	51	0	0	60	13	96	800
	1958-59:	37	233	262	56	79	0	0	196	42	569	1,474
	1959-60:	43	402	256	79	79	0	0	271	56	519	1,705
	1960-61:	42	290	381	61	104	0	0	348	92	588	1,906
	1961-62:	99	166	246	63	69	2	0	280	168	532	1,625
	1962-63:	42	344	269	53	111	0	7	213	154	766	1,959

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Years beginning August 1. Latest season partly estimated. 3/ Includes West Germany prior to January 1, 1952. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Years beginning July 23. 6/ Calendar years. 7/ Mostly Afghanistan, British East Africa, Burma, India, Iraq, and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 22.--Australia: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 ^{1/}	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	0	11	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	6
Colombia.....	0	0	0	(3/)	4	1
Egypt.....	(3/)	9	(3/)	0	0	0
India.....	4/8	4	1	(3/)	(3/)	1
Mexico.....	0	(3/)	22	19	14	27
Pakistan.....	(4/)	26	1	1	1	3
Peru.....	(3/)	1	1	1	2	1
Sudan.....	(5/)	(5/)	1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
United States.....	6	30	60	58	61	39
Other countries.....	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total.....	15	83	87	80	83	81

^{1/} July-June year average. ^{2/} August-June; estimate of August-July total is 90. ^{3/} Less than 500 bales. ^{4/} Pakistan included with India. ^{5/} If any, included in other countries.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra). Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 23.--Austria: Imports of cotton by country of origin ^{1/},
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average ^{2/}		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 ^{3/}	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	0	(4/)	0	(4/)	(4/)	5
Brazil.....	6	5	3	5	7	5
British Africa.....	(4/)	2	2	2	3	1
Central America.....	(5/)	(4/)	1	0	2	1
Egypt.....	27	13	18	7	3	6
India.....	6/25	1	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	1	9	7	4	15
Pakistan.....	(6/)	3	1	1	(4/)	1
Peru.....	1	1	13	8	9	7
Sudan.....	1	(4/)	4	4	6	5
Syria.....	(4/)	2	9	5	2	2
Turkey.....	(4/)	5	2	1	9	5
United States.....	94	44	47	74	60	38
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	1	19	15	15	11
Other countries.....	7/13	10	(4/)	4	5	4
Total.....	167	88	128	133	125	106

^{1/} Mill arrivals. ^{2/} Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. ^{3/} Calendar years. ^{4/} Less than 500 bales. ^{5/} If any, included in other countries. ^{6/} Pakistan included with India. ^{7/} Includes Republic of the Congo 11.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 24.--Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						1962 <u>3/</u>
	Average 1/ 1934-38 <u>2/</u>	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	17	7	10	17	37	
Brazil.....	26	12	25	26	57	38	
British East Africa <u>4/</u>	(<u>5/</u>)	1	5	1	1	(<u>6/</u>)	
Burma.....	(<u>7/</u>)	2	4	(<u>6/</u>)	3	2	
China, Mainland <u>8/</u>	(<u>5/</u>)	(<u>5/</u>)	7	(<u>6/</u>)	0	0	
Congo, Rep. of the.....	120	79	87	50	24	11	
Egypt.....	17	17	11	8	8	6	
El Salvador.....	(<u>5/</u>)	2	3	2	0	(<u>6/</u>)	
Greece.....	(<u>5/</u>)	1	2	1	2	2	
India.....	<u>7/</u> 154	9	2	2	2	1	
Mexico.....	(<u>5/</u>)	55	21	11	9	16	
Mozambique.....	(<u>5/</u>)	2	8	1	(<u>6/</u>)	0	
Nicaragua.....	(<u>5/</u>)	7	(<u>6/</u>)	(<u>6/</u>)	2	2	
Nigeria.....	(<u>5/</u>)	(<u>5/</u>)	1	8	17	9	
Pakistan.....	(<u>7/</u>)	13	1	1	8	4	
Paraguay.....	(<u>5/</u>)	7	0	0	2	3	
Peru.....	8	27	15	19	22	12	
Sudan.....	(<u>5/</u>)	3	7	2	3	4	
Syria.....	(<u>5/</u>)	6	8	10	5	11	
Turkey.....	(<u>5/</u>)	4	33	34	66	68	
United States.....	145	153	194	204	96	75	
U.S.S.R.....	4	8	8	7	7	2	
Western Equatorial Africa <u>9/</u>	14	1	3	12	10	10	
Other countries.....	14	10	14	21	25	17	
Total.....	506	436	466	430	386	330	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 374. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Less than 500 bales. 7/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 8/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 9/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 25.--Canada: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					1962
	Average 1935-39	1950-54 <u>1/</u>	1959	1960	1961	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	1	4	0	0	0	1
Colombia.....	0	0	1	(<u>2/</u>)	6	9
Egypt.....	8	8	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0	0
El Salvador.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0	0	0	0
India.....	<u>4/2</u>	2	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0
Mexico.....	(<u>3/</u>)	28	47	12	6	29
Nicaragua.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	(<u>4/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)
Peru.....	(<u>3/</u>)	1	1	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)
Sudan.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>2/</u>)	0	0	0	0
United States.....	321	311	315	278	419	292
Other countries.....	2	6	1	2	2	0
Total.....	334	360	365	292	433	331

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Pakistan included with India.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 26.--Finland: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38	2/ 1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Brazil.....	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(3/)	3	3	2	2	2	2
Mexico.....	(4/)	8	3	(3/)	0	1	1
Peru.....	(4/)	0	1	(3/)	(3/)	2	2
United States.....	48	12	33	35	24	16	16
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	21	51	47	48	55	55
Other countries.....	5/11	10	(3/)	0	1	(3/)	(3/)
Total.....	63	61	91	84	75	76	76

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 27.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average <u>1/</u>		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Argentina.....	4	(2/)	0	0	8	36	36
Brazil.....	90	2/79	48	89	104	93	93
British East Africa <u>3/</u>	(4/)	(5/)	4	8	6	2	2
Central America.....	(4/)	(4/)	14	12	17	48	48
Colombia.....	0	0	0	27	9	8	8
Congo, Rep. of the.....	(4/)	2	16	12	1	3	3
Egypt.....	243	178	65	53	76	54	54
French Colonies.....	36	156	194	142	195	166	166
Greece.....	(4/)	7	41	16	38	27	27
India.....	6/194	6/79	5	11	11	15	15
Iran.....	(4/)	(5/)	25	45	38	27	27
Mexico.....	(4/)	51	94	133	109	225	225
Nigeria.....	(4/)	(4/)	5	2	18	32	32
Pakistan.....	(6/)	(6/)	17	7	13	29	29
Peru.....	9	7/30	38	37	50	44	44
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Sudan.....	(4/)	15	59	26	32	44	44
Syria.....	(4/)	(5/)	119	73	74	132	132
Turkey.....	(4/)	5/165	26	11	11	35	35
United States.....	669	448	682	637	349	202	202
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	13	28	44	24	28	28
Other countries.....	45	10	23	23	23	10	10
Total.....	1,290	1,233	1,503	1,408	1,206	1,282	1,282

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Argentina included with Brazil. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Paraguay.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 28.--Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	4	6	5	(3/)
Argentina.....	49	6	3	2	10	29
Brazil.....	285	100	132	125	211	223
British East Africa 4/.....	(2/)	40	66	105	73	65
Burma.....	(5/)	2	10	4	1	1
Colombia.....	0	0	4	26	35	29
Congo, Rep. of the.....	13	37	75	50	48	11
Egypt.....	174	6/113	101	52	46	57
El Salvador.....	(2/)	7	3	2	5	2
Greece.....	(2/)	(3/)	17	18	13	6
Guatemala.....	(2/)	4	3	5	4	8
Honduras.....	(2/)	0	0	0	6	11
India.....	5/119	9	3	1	6	2
Iran.....	21	28	22	29	27	16
Iraq.....	(3/)	3	(3/)	0	(3/)	(3/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	187	154	99	179
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	29	22	17	54	61
Pakistan.....	(5/)	43	5	(3/)	6	6
Paraguay.....	2	3	7	4	5	4
Peru.....	83	33	107	97	127	121
Sudan.....	(2/)	(6/)	86	49	79	110
Syria.....	(2/)	23	22	29	19	26
Turkey.....	48	112	138	84	112	113
United States.....	301	398	573	486	227	111
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	1	86	63	60	78
Other countries.....	80	5	16	18	18	28
Total.....	1,175	1,074	1,692	1,426	1,296	1,297

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Included Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Sudan included with Egypt.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartige Handel Deutschland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 29.--Hong Kong: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54 annual 1958-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	3	3	6	10	15	3
Brazil.....	35	13	18	42	101	115
British East Africa 2/.....	18	82	74	73	77	111
Burma.....	9	0	1	(3/)	32	18
Congo, Rep. of the.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	4	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	0	2
India.....	2	41	12	19	22	11
Mexico.....	(3/)	4	4	6	11	26
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	5	1	1	1	2
Nigeria.....	(4/)	2	8	10	12	3
Pakistan.....	86	33	47	64	45	168
Sudan.....	1	2	2	1	2	3
Syria.....	2	1	6	20	6	9
Turkey.....	4	0	0	0	(3/)	0
United States.....	5	139	279	248	116	69
Other countries.....	2	8	3	6	16	14
Total.....	174	334	461	500	456	554

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ In any, included in other countries.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.

Table 30.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1945-49	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(2/)	(2/)	2	5	6	8
Brazil.....	9	(2/)	0	0	0	0
British East Africa 3/.....	182	176	129	136	129	57
Egypt.....	249	177	163	86	76	116
Pakistan.....	132	1	27	3	63	63
Peru.....	16	5	(4/)	(4/)	1	1
Sudan.....	30	58	105	78	135	163
Syria.....	(4/)	(4/)	13	21	10	2
United States.....	71	271	290	574	243	332
Other countries.....	16	4	2	4	6	4
Total.....	5/648	692	731	907	669	746

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 31.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	5	10	1	3	7	13
Brazil.....	18	45	13	10	26	26
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	7	6	6	5	11
Colombia.....	(4/)	0	6	5	9	5
Egypt.....	123	129	107	79	66	69
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(4/)	2	1	3	5
Germany, East.....	(4/)	(4/)	1	6	5	3
Germany, West.....	(4/)	(5/)	3	1	1	(5/)
Greece.....	(4/)	8	23	23	49	23
Guatemala.....	(4/)	0	1	(5/)	5	29
India.....	6/89	8	1	1	3	4
Iran.....	(5/)	6	15	23	24	12
Mexico.....	3	22	58	74	52	240
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(4/)	7	(5/)	3	9
Nigeria.....	(4/)	(5/)	0	0	12	7
Pakistan.....	(6/)	51	(5/)	(5/)	2	13
Peru.....	3	2	19	15	18	21
Somalia.....	3	3	3	2	1	0
Sudan.....	(4/)	14	56	57	77	78
Syria.....	(4/)	11	25	25	22	59
Turkey.....	12	51	147	119	168	158
United States.....	433	403	570	544	413	215
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	12	90	41	29	46
Yugoslavia.....	(4/)	(4/)	2	0	0	(5/)
Other countries.....	14	23	16	12	16	17
Total.....	703	805	1,172	1,047	1,016	1,063

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Ceylon and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con l'estero; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 32.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962
	1935-39	1950-54 1/				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	8	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	(2/)	40	9	30	24	38
Brazil.....	203	122	138	82	111	181
British East Africa 4/...	66	19	54	12	19	33
Burma.....	(5/)	34	26	21	20	30
Colombia.....	(2/)	(2/)	6	14	0	0
Egypt.....	140	71	82	59	49	60
El Salvador.....	(2/)	7	98	129	142	274
Greece.....	(2/)	(2/)	17	(3/)	0	0
Guatemala.....	(2/)	(3/)	41	59	87	120
Honduras.....	(2/)	(2/)	3	3	1	2
India.....	5/1,250	82	175	164	166	197
Iran.....	(2/)	22	19	12	(3/)	0
Mexico.....	(2/)	370	659	786	814	775
Mozambique.....	(2/)	(2/)	4	12	(3/)	(3/)
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	12	47	71	110	116
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	13	5	14	0
Pakistan.....	(5/)	314	145	109	88	254
Paraguay.....	(2/)	8	1	0	(3/)	0
Peru.....	(2/)	13	22	34	33	34
Sudan.....	(2/)	4	21	18	33	53
Syria.....	(2/)	3	21	7	6	7
Turkey.....	5	15	5	(3/)	2	0
United States.....	1,127	875	1,608	1,881	1,103	889
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(3/)	55	22	18	2
Other countries.....	6/386	4	7	5	3	5
Total.....	3,177	2,023	3,276	3,535	2,843	3,070

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

6/ Includes China 232.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association. Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of Japan.

Table 33.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/		1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1935-39 2/	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(3/)	(3/)	1	1	3		1
Argentina.....	7	9	(4/)	1	2		4
Brazil.....	23	9	16	16	25		68
British East Africa 5/.....	1	4	16	17	10		19
Burma.....	(6/)	2	4	7	1		1
Colombia.....	(3/)	(3/)	3	10	20		10
Congo, Rep. of the.....	10	29	26	9	8		8
Egypt.....	5	18	6	3	4		2
El Salvador.....	(3/)	1	1	0	1		3
Guatemala.....	(3/)	(4/)	1	1	2		5
India.....	6/39	8	1	(4/)	2		(4/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	57	75	32	18		33
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	5	8	4	16		14
Nigeria.....	1	(4/)	13	21	33		24
Pakistan.....	(6/)	4	2	(4/)	1		4
Paraguay.....	(4/)	2	1	1	1		2
Peru.....	9	10	17	15	32		29
Sudan.....	1	1	10	2	3		(4/)
Syria.....	(4/)	(3/)	1	23	13		10
Turkey.....	(3/)	1	8	3	11		15
United States.....	96	125	184	196	112		78
U.S.S.R.....	2	3	(4/)	1	0		(4/)
Other countries.....	41	10	6	22	19		21
Total.....	235	298	400	385	337		351

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 34.--Norway: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1935-39 1/	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Brazil.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	2	
Guatemala.....	(3/)	0	1	1	3	2	
Mexico.....	(3/)	(2/)	5	4	2	3	
Paraguay.....	(3/)	1	0	0	0	(2/)	
Peru.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	0	0	0	
United States.....	14	20	17	16	14	11	
Other countries.....	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	2	
Total.....	16	22	24	22	21	20	

1/ Calendar years.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 35.--Poland: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1953-57 1/, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average <u>2/</u>					
	1934-38	1953-57	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland <u>3/</u>	(<u>4/</u>)	16	7	3	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	4	311	304	308	354	118
Other Communist.....	(<u>5/</u>)	6	2	1	1	1
Total Communist.....	4	333	313	312	355	119
Brazil.....	13	12	14	33	0	2
Egypt.....	37	28	54	49	39	49
Greece.....	(<u>5/</u>)	(<u>4/</u>)	14	10	28	27
Iran.....	(<u>4/</u>)	1	23	4	30	25
Pakistan.....	(<u>6/</u>)	(<u>5/</u>)	19	0	1	0
Spain.....	(<u>5/</u>)	0	0	0	0	22
Sudan.....	2	2	3	10	6	7
Syria.....	(<u>4/</u>)	1	15	0	31	25
Turkey.....	2	10	0	3	5	8
United States.....	214	32	77	236	110	92
Other non-Communist.....	51	21	3	1	2	5
Total non-Communist.....	319	107	222	346	252	262
Total all countries.....	323	440	535	658	607	381

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in other non-Communist countries. 6/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947.

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw).

Table 36.--Portugal: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Angola.....	24	29	35	28	17	28
Brazil.....	12	0	1	0	1	2
British East Africa <u>1/</u>	(<u>2/</u>)	3	(<u>2/</u>)	0	(<u>2/</u>)	0
Congo, Rep. of the.....	2	4	(<u>2/</u>)	1	1	0
Egypt.....	4	2	5	5	4	4
Greece.....	(<u>2/</u>)	5	0	2	14	10
Guatemala.....	0	5	0	0	3	8
Mexico.....	1	3	3	23	17	21
Mozambique.....	131	130	172	189	152	183
Nicaragua.....	(<u>2/</u>)	3	1	1	10	8
Nigeria.....	(<u>3/</u>)	18	(<u>2/</u>)	1	0	0
Peru.....	1	1	1	(<u>2/</u>)	1	3
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	(<u>2/</u>)	4
Syria.....	(<u>3/</u>)	0	0	29	30	43
Turkey.....	(<u>3/</u>)	0	0	(<u>2/</u>)	12	25
United States.....	7	12	12	29	19	12
U.S.S.R.....	(<u>3/</u>)	9	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	3	1	2	9	4
Total.....	183	227	231	310	290	355

1/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica. Boletim Mensal (Lisbon); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 37.--Soviet Union: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Albania.....	1	0	0	0	(1/)	0
China, Mainland 2/.....	(3/)	0	328	215	52	0
Total Communist.....	1	0	328	215	52	0
Afghanistan.....	10	25	14	27	32	43
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	28	113
Egypt.....	62	4/578	414	510	422	311
Greece.....	0	9	9	9	13	36
Iran.....	9	34	30	40	33	32
Mexico.....	0	0	0	13	1	14
Pakistan.....	21	7	0	0	0	0
Sudan.....	0	0	29	25	45	60
Syria.....	0	(4/)	39	48	23	36
Other non-Communist.....	7	0	11	0	1	45
Total non-Communist.....	109	653	546	672	598	690
Total all countries.....	110	653	874	887	650	690

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.
3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Syria included with Egypt.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 (Moscow).

Table 38.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	39	0	0	35	42	0
Egypt.....	57	48	11	31	65	0
Greece.....	(2/)	0	0	7	1	0
India.....	3/30	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique.....	(2/)	10	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	(3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	3	50	5	12	(4/)	0
Turkey.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
United States 5/.....	186	350	79	254	236	6
Other countries.....	(4/)	0	0	1	8	0
Total.....	328	458	95	340	352	6

1/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 8. 2/ If any, included in other countries.
3/ Pakistan included with India. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 12, and 13 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 39.--Sweden: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	(3/)	1	4
Brazil.....	3	14	6	6	8	11
Congo, Rep. of the.....	1	6	3	0	0	1
Egypt.....	11	8	2	2	1	3
Mexico.....	(2/)	17	4	(3/)	2	4
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	0	(3/)	0	2
Peru.....	(2/)	4	4	3	3	1
United States.....	117	60	102	115	106	62
Other countries.....	18	22	3	2	4	4
Total.....	150	136	124	128	125	92

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Xommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 40.--Switzerland: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	1	0	(2/)	(2/)	3
Brazil.....	1	4	2	2	10	11
British East Africa 3/.....	(2/)	1	3	1	4	1
Colombia.....	0	0	(2/)	(2/)	2	2
Egypt.....	74	50	31	17	15	19
Guatemala.....	0	(2/)	0	0	2	1
India.....	4/ 11	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	1
Mexico.....	(2/)	21	15	28	23	47
Morocco.....	0	(2/)	2	(2/)	1	1
Nicaragua.....	0	(2/)	1	2	1	2
Nigeria.....	0	0	0	1	5	6
Pakistan.....	(4/)	1	1	1	2	2
Paraguay.....	(2/)	1	1	2	1	1
Peru.....	4	23	36	41	37	39
Sudan.....	(2/)	3	7	4	6	5
Syria.....	(2/)	5	4	7	4	2
Turkey.....	0	1	2	1	8	5
United States.....	43	48	89	93	68	33
U.S.S.R.....	1	1	6	2	(2/)	(2/)
Other countries.....	13	6	3	2	3	5
Total.....	147	167	203	204	193	186

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse (Bern); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 41.--United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39	1950-54	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(1/)	5	15	15	11	15
Afghanistan.....	(1/)	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	0
Argentina.....	43	53	10	11	24	56
Brazil.....	240	157	41	64	54	101
British East Africa 3/.....	35	92	14	16	13	12
British West Indies.....	3	4	(2/)	2	1	1
Burma.....	(4/)	(4/)	21	11	11	10
Cameroon.....	0	0	5	9	5	7
Colombia.....	(1/)	(1/)	5	28	28	37
Congo, Rep. of the.....	(1/)	32	9	1	2	1
Egypt.....	617	166	45	13	35	27
El Salvador.....	(1/)	9	6	1	1	(2/)
Greece.....	(1/)	3	(2/)	1	9	4
Guatemala.....	(1/)	1	3	6	6	13
Haiti.....	(1/)	3	0	(2/)	(2/)	0
India.....	4/ 416	4/ 106	3	3	4	5
Iran.....	(1/)	9	58	93	71	68
Iraq.....	(1/)	3	2	(2/)	1	3
Mexico.....	(1/)	69	43	22	26	42
Netherlands.....	(1/)	3	1	2	7	5
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	6	18	16	20	18
Nigeria.....	26	93	88	78	46	40
Pakistan.....	(4/)	(4/)	19	5	10	26
Paraguay.....	(1/)	5	(2/)	2	1	2
Peru.....	184	96	75	59	69	66
Rhod. & Nyasaland, Fed. 6/	(1/)	1	11	5	3	3
South Africa, Rep. of.....	(1/)	(2/)	4	3	1	6
Sudan.....	143	199	194	135	100	124
Syria.....	(1/)	40	12	8	11	5
Turkey.....	(1/)	10	62	30	63	123
United States 7/.....	1,348	466	581	458	294	165
U.S.S.R.....	(1/)	25	42	34	13	13
Other countries.....	73	9	8	11	27	21
Total.....	3,128	1,666	1,395	1,142	968	1,019

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 5/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 6/ Nyasaland included with British East Africa prior to July 1, 1954. 7/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission. Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 42.--United States: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1959-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	(1/)	1	1	1	2	
Burma.....	(2/)	(1/)	(1/)	3	4	3	
China, Mainland <u>3/</u>	25	0	0	0	0	0	
India.....	2/67	29	8	4	20	13	
Mexico.....	23	15	29	29	29	30	
Pakistan.....	(2/)	8	13	6	12	5	
Peru.....	1	13	15	17	22	23	
Sudan.....	(4/)	2	1	(1/)	2	3	
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	4/63	83	67	68	63	58	
U.S.S.R.....	2	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	0	
Other countries.....	1	2	2	1	(1/)	(1/)	
Total <u>5/</u>	185	152	136	6/129	6/153	6/137	

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 6/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 43.--United States: Cotton import quotas, imports under quotas,
and other imports. Crops years 1962-63 and 1963-64

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
Type and staple length of cotton	Quotas and imports under quotas				
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports		
			1962-63	1963-64	<u>1/</u>
		1,000-bale equivalent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
<u>Upland:</u>					
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	22.5	0	
<u>Long staple: 2/</u>					
1-1/8" or more but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	10.9	1.1	
1-5/32" or more but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis):	Global	3.1	0.7	0.2	
1-3/8" or more but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	(82.5	62.6	49.5	
1-11/16" and over.....	Global	(	19.1	30.1	
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	93.3	80.9	
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	115.8	80.9	
	Imports not subject to quota				
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....			21.1	2.2	
Total imports.....			3/136.9	83.1	

1/ August-September. 2/ Imports as reported by the Census Bureau do not coincide with imports for consumption as reported by Customs Bureau. 3/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

Table 44.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries from the U.S.S.R.,
annual 1957-62

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						1962
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	17	13	19	15	15		11
Belgium & Luxembourg...	5	10	8	7	7		2
Canada.....	0	(1/)	0	0	0		0
Finland.....	35	2/50	2/65	2/53	2/71		55
France.....	18	50	28	44	24		28
Germany, West.....	49	59	86	63	60		78
Italy.....	3	18	90	41	29		46
Japan.....	0	3	55	22	18		2
Netherlands.....	0	(1/)	(1/)	1	0		(1/)
Portugal.....	0	9	0	0	0		0
Sweden.....	0	0	0	(1/)	1		(1/)
Switzerland.....	3	2	6	2	(1/)		(1/)
United Kingdom.....	18	37	42	34	13		13
United States.....	0	1	0	0	(1/)		0
Uruguay.....	0	9	0	0	0		0
Yugoslavia 3/.....	0	23	14	0	0		0
Other countries.....	0	0	0	2	0		0
Total Free World..	148	284	413	284	238		235

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes 3,000 bales in 1958, 14,000 in 1959, 6,000 in 1960, and 23,000 in 1961 imported from U.S.S.R. for Government stockpile. 3/ July-June year.

Source: Reports from importing countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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December 1962

WORLD COTTON STOCKS TO

INCREASE IN 1962-63

One of the most significant aspects of the world cotton supply and demand situation in 1962-63 is the reversal in the steady downtrend in world stocks over the past 6 years.

From the surplus position of 25.2 million bales on August 1, 1956, world stocks were reduced to 19.4 million bales^{1/} at the beginning of the 1962-63 season. Much of the decline prior to last season was in the surplus which had accumulated in the United States.

The stock increase this season stems from the expected imbalance in world cotton production and consumption. The 1962-63 world crop is currently estimated at a record 49.2 million bales, 1.9 million above last season, while consumption is expected to be close to the 48.0 million-bale level of the past 3 seasons. As a result, world stocks at the end of this season may be up 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million bales or more from the 19.4 million on hand last August 1.

The pattern of stock changes, as usual, will differ among various areas of the world. Most of the increase in world stocks this season will be in the United States. A more moderate rise is expected in the foreign Free World, where stocks in net importing countries were relatively low at the beginning of the season. Little change is foreseen in low stocks in Communist countries.

U.S. stocks may rise over a million bales

Disappearance of cotton in the United States in 1962-63 is currently estimated at 13.6 million bales, consisting of 8.6 million bales' consumption and 5.0 million exports. This is nearly 1.2 million bales less than the sum of the crop (November estimate), imports, and city crop. As a result, the carryover

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except cotton in the U.S. is in running bales.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,
August 1, 1962, with comparisons 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country	Stocks on hand August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Foreign Free World importing:						
Canada.....	63	104	62	85	39	89
Belgium.....	120	131	120	173	162	130
France.....	348	340	255	385	395	310
Germany, West.....	300	460	340	560	465	335
Italy.....	369	300	230	400	390	360
Netherlands.....	69	92	82	115	120	100
Portugal.....	37	52	70	45	53	40
Spain.....	52	85	252	74	160	350
Sweden.....	88	114	80	74	72	74
Switzerland.....	89	122	103	123	125	115
United Kingdom.....	1,160	560	401	467	356	270
Yugoslavia.....	11	37	70	20	25	35
Hong Kong.....	34	60	75	125	145	120
India.....	1,714	2,025	1,900	1,340	2,040	1,615
Japan.....	512	536	680	1,025	1,132	705
Korea.....	19	35	25	55	30	65
Australia.....	21	23	25	27	27	25
Others.....	245	330	295	378	394	450
Total.....	5,251	5,406	5,065	5,471	6,130	5,188
Foreign Free World exporting:						
Mexico.....	200	300	350	250	225	225
El Salvador.....	13	105	25	26	45	65
Nicaragua.....	15	125	2	8	8	10
Iran.....	21	29	44	32	43	43
Pakistan.....	283	400	275	200	240	315
Syria.....	11	25	45	40	45	70
Turkey.....	112	140	125	90	85	85
Argentina.....	532	680	550	480	510	420
Brazil.....	1,221	600	600	660	660	935
Peru.....	213	300	250	320	315	255
Congo, Rep. of the.....	109	110	115	95	65	20
British East Africa.....	94	97	23	75	105	20
Egypt.....	612	595	715	430	475	300
Ex-French Equat. Africa 2/.....	96	60	65	40	95	60
Sudan.....	183	370	272	265	345	600
Others.....	209	354	338	394	362	305
Total.....	3,924	4,290	3,794	3,405	3,623	3,728
Total Foreign Free World.....	9,175	9,696	8,859	8,876	9,753	8,916
United States 3/.....	5,449	8,737	8,885	7,559	7,228	7,850
Communist countries:						
U.S.S.R.....	1,320	1,450	1,550	1,750	1,200	1,100
China.....	560	1,250	1,300	1,200	850	650
Others 4/.....	316	543	528	538	653	608
Total.....	2,196	3,243	3,378	3,488	2,703	2,358
Afloat.....	475	700	400	500	400	300
World total.....	17,295	22,376	21,522	20,423	20,084	19,424

1/ Southern Hemisphere countries include unginne cotton. 2/ Chad and Central African Republic. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Mostly Eastern Europe.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

on August 1, 1963, may rise to nearly 9.0 million bales, up 1.2 million from the 7.8 million of last August, and 1.8 million above the 7.2 million-bale figure of August 1, 1961. The increase for the second straight season is in contrast to the downtrend during the preceding 5 seasons. U.S. stocks on August 1, 1962, accounted for 40 percent of world holdings, compared with 36 percent a year earlier. The United States held 62 percent of the inventory in exporting countries (including the U.S.S.R.), against 60 percent on August 1, 1961.

U.S. stocks at the beginning of the current season included 4.7 million bales held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, compared with 1.5 million bales a year earlier. In contrast, commercially held stocks decreased from 5.7 million to 3.1 million bales last season. It now appears that in 1962-63 CCC stocks will increase and commercial stocks will decline.

Importing countries may increase stocks slightly

Stocks of raw cotton in foreign Free World importing countries may increase slightly this season. How much will depend chiefly on the rate of textile activity and its related elements, such as the level of textile inventories and international textile trade. In the aggregate, consumption in foreign Free World importing countries in 1962-63 is currently expected to be close to the record high of 17.9 million used in each of the past two seasons. Also important in the stock situation will be the actual and expected supply-price developments for raw cotton. In any event, it seems unlikely that stocks will be reduced from the relatively low figure of 5.5 million bales (including cotton afloat and in free ports) on hand at the beginning of this season. That figure represents only about three and one-half months' mill requirements at present levels of consumption.

Stocks may rise moderately in Japan, where holdings were reduced to only 0.7 million bales on August 1, 1962, compared with more than 1.0 million bales at the beginning of 1960-61 and 1961-62. An increase in raw cotton inventories will depend in part, however, on a pickup in textile activity later in the season. In India, cotton consumption is approaching 5.0 million bales annually. However, an increase in the size of the crop and larger imports could maintain or increase stocks from the 1.6 million bales on hand at the beginning of this season. Stocks in a number of Western European importing countries may be replenished moderately after moving downward to a relatively low level last season in the face of weakening prices and a slowdown in textile activity. An exception is in Spain, where beginning stocks were unusually high as a result of large production and imports in 1961-62.

Stocks may edge higher in exporting countries

Stocks of cotton in foreign Free World exporting countries may edge upward from the 3.7 million bales on hand August 1, 1962, in view of the substantial increase in foreign production. Consumption in exporting countries is expected to continue the postwar upward climb, and exports probably will rise 10 percent above 1961-62. This would drain off most of the exportable supplies.

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Stocks in many foreign exporting countries at the beginning of the season were near minimum levels, and a slight-to-moderate rise would create no serious surplus problems. The extent or direction of stocks movements in individual countries early in the season is difficult to forecast. However, the present outlook is that stocks in Egypt, which sank to an exceptionally low figure of 0.3 million bales by last August because of a small 1961-62 crop, will be replenished somewhat in view of prospects for substantially larger production. Stocks may move up in Pakistan unless export demand rises from recent levels. Declining consumption and a larger crop could add to Argentina's end-of-season carryover. Also, larger crops in Brazil, Central America, and the Near East may not all be shipped by next August 1. Cotton stocks in Southern Hemisphere countries on August 1 include substantial quantities of unginned cotton, as ginning is seldom more than half completed by August 1.

Much of the increase in carryover from last season in foreign Free World exporting countries was in Brazil and Sudan because of the much larger crops harvested in the first half of 1962. In many other countries, supplies were reduced substantially because large volumes moved into export channels, or because of a drop in crop yields as in Uganda, Nigeria, and Egypt. Soft demand for short staple cotton from Pakistan at prevailing prices was reflected in the addition to stocks for the second year.

Stocks in Communist countries may remain low

Stocks in Communist countries as a group seem likely to hold near the relatively low level of 2.4 million bales on hand at the beginning of this season. The prevailing factor is the comparatively short supplies in relation to textile needs of expanding populations. Aggregate production in Communist countries this season may be up slightly to 14.0 million bales because of a 0.3 million bale increase in Mainland China, but the Soviet Union's crop may ease from last year. Net imports from the Free World are likely to be up about 0.2 million bales. However, these slight increases in supply will likely be consumed, and stocks will thus remain low. Inventories in other Communist countries, mainly Eastern Europe, will stay about unchanged after being pulled down last season.

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WORLD COTTON TRADE

RISING IN 1962-63

World cotton trade is rising in 1962-63 in contrast to the drop last season, when stocks in importing countries were reduced sharply. Although world trade in 1962-63 is not likely to reach the record of 17.5 million bales^{1/} in 1959-60 or the 17.1 million in 1960-61, it is expected to total about 16.4 million bales, 1.1 million above last season's 15.3 million. This would be 10 percent above the 1955-59 average, in keeping with the upward movement of consumption and production during that time.

Practically all of the increase in world cotton shipments this season will be from the foreign Free World, while U.S. exports are currently expected to be near last year's figure of 4.9 million running bales. Meanwhile, exports from Communist countries, chiefly the Soviet Union, may edge lower as supplies in relation to sustained high-level consumption remain the critical factor.

The basic stimulant to a relatively large volume of world cotton trade in 1962-63 is the expected continuation of world cotton consumption near the record of around 48.0 million bales set in recent years. Although consumption has increased steadily in net exporting countries in recent years, the largest consumption increase by far has been in net importing countries. This, in turn, has meant larger volumes of cotton moving in international trade to meet increased mill demand in importing nations.

Although stocks abroad were at the relatively low figure of 11.6 million bales on August 1, 1962, rebuilding of foreign inventories is not likely to be a major factor affecting world trade this season. However, stocks may rise moderately in Japan and in a number of Western European importing countries.

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, unless otherwise specified.

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This follows the downward movement last season to near minimum levels for practical mill operations in the face of weakening cotton prices and slower textile activity.

The large increase in foreign cotton production may be reflected in a slight increase in stocks in producing countries, but for the most part the increased export availabilities will move into world trade channels. Raw cotton prices in import markets are lower than last season, and have recently shown firming tendencies.

U.S. Exports Hold Near 5 Million Bales

Exports of cotton from the United States in 1962-63 are expected to total near 5.0 million running bales. This would approximate the 4.9 million bales exported in 1961-62, but would be smaller than the average of 5.4 million bales for the past 5 years. At 5.0 million bales, the U.S. share of world cotton trade will be about 30 percent, compared with 32 percent in 1961-62, and an average of 35 percent in the past 5 years.

The same factors affecting world trade are also influencing U.S. exports. Consumption in foreign Free World importing countries in 1961-62 is expected to be close to the record 17.9 million bales used in each of the past two

seasons. Stocks in these countries, as a group, may rise slightly, following last season's sharp reduction of 1.1 million bales. Although foreign production is at a record high this season, nearly all the exportable supplies will likely be disposed of in view of the demand situation.

U.S. cotton has faced strong price competition in world import markets. The price disparity between U.S. and foreign growths was slight in the early part of the 1961-62 season. But as the season progressed, the disparity widened; and by early fall of 1962, the competitive advantage of foreign cottons averaged more than 1 cent a pound. In recent weeks, however, the competitive price position of U.S. cotton has improved considerably, as supplies from Northern Hemisphere foreign crops have become more scarce.

Exports financed under government programs in the 1962-63 fiscal year are likely to exceed the 1.6 million bales shipped last year. As of December 1, 1962, authorizations under government programs covered an estimated 1.3 million bales. Of this, about 0.7 million bales were under Title I, Public Law 480, 0.5 million under Export-Import Bank loans, and 0.1 million under Title IV, P. L. 480. Another 0.7 million bales--for which purchase authorizations have not yet been issued--are available for export under recent P. L. 480 agreements.

Exports By Foreign Countries May Set Record

Exports of raw cotton by foreign Free World countries could set a record of around 10.0 million bales in 1962-63. This would be considerably above last season's total of 8.9 million bales and the average of 8.2 million for the past 5 years. The previous record of 9.3 million bales was set in 1955-56.

Supplies available for export this season from this group of countries are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales larger than in 1961-62, chiefly as a result of the substantial production increase. Consumption of cotton in foreign Free World exporting countries is continuing to rise in response both to increasing domestic demand for textiles and increasing export demand for semi-manufactured or finished goods. However, in most countries production increases have exceeded the rise in consumption, and most of the larger supplies will move into export channels.

The brisk volume of trade in foreign growths last season, combined with increased consumption and below-normal yields in several countries, such as Egypt, Uganda, and Nigeria, brought stocks down to relatively low points in most exporting countries by August 1, 1962. However, record crops harvested in South Brazil and Sudan in the last half of the 1961-62 season increased August 1 carryovers in those countries, while softer demand at prevailing prices caused some stock increase in Pakistan. Overall, stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries had edged upward to only 3.7 million bales by last August 1, compared with 3.6 a year earlier. As a result, carryover stocks were not a major factor in the increased exportable supplies this season, except as noted above.

Larger 1962-63 crops, some of them record highs, are adding to exportable supplies in Egypt, Brazil, Syria, Uganda, Colombia, Mexico, and Central American countries. Although Sudan's yields may not reach last year's high level, the large carryover and another sizable crop could mean export availabilities of

over 1.0 million bales for the second successive year. Declining consumption and a larger crop in Argentina may raise exportable supplies. The supply situation is still far below normal in the Congo. In Iran and Greece, a decline in yields from last year's high output is resulting in slightly less cotton available for export this year.

Communist Exports May Ease And Imports Rise

Exports by Communist countries (chiefly the Soviet Union) are likely to ease slightly in 1962-63 from the 1.5 million bales shipped last season, continuing the decline from the peak of 2.1 million bales reached in 1959-60. The Soviet Union's crop is estimated at slightly under last year's 7.0 million bales, and supplies for export will be limited if consumption is to be maintained.

Short supplies are still a major consideration in Mainland China. Not only have China's exports dwindled, but imports seem to be increasing. In fact, net exports from the Free World to various Communist countries, including those in Eastern Europe, may reach a new high of about 1.7 million bales in 1962-63. This compares with 1.5 million bales in 1961-62 and an annual average of 1.4 million in the past 5 years.

Cotton exports and imports for major countries, by destinations and sources for specified years, are shown in the accompanying tables.

Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1954-61

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
El Salvador.....	35	140	96	127	247	112	138	208
Guatemala.....	30	35	30	45	65	55	80	115
Mexico.....	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304	1,610	1,482
Nicaragua.....	100	239	150	146	331	115	139	240
United States.....	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,392	6,858	5,056
Others.....	12	11	14	25	27	12	13	27
Total.....	5,015	4,772	9,517	7,719	5,374	8,990	8,838	7,128
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	104	2	51	(2/)	47	31	66	141
Brazil.....	1,036	810	380	215	242	446	695	850
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	30	119	135
Paraguay.....	45	45	35	35	35	5	20	30
Peru.....	330	487	390	402	512	417	478	576
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,515	1,344	856	652	836	929	1,378	1,732
EUROPE:								
Albania.....	6	5	5	5	5	7	5	3
Greece.....	68	180	148	124	194	153	150	302
Total.....	74	185	153	129	199	160	155	305
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,750	1,750	1,400
AFRICA:								
Angola.....	31	31	30	27	30	35	29	17
British East Africa 3/.....	384	414	381	451	563	420	428	358
Congo, Rep. of the.....	177	209	207	151	191	238	120	90
Egypt.....	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,838	1,582	1,121
Mozambique.....	144	130	95	160	125	195	210	155
Nigeria.....	140	159	114	111	198	147	181	165
Sudan.....	298	559	333	391	671	588	437	660
Western Africa 4/.....	24	33	42	45	45	49	60	70
Western Equatorial Africa 5/.....	158	160	207	169	167	152	151	150
Others.....	19	28	23	25	33	31	23	21
Total.....	2,456	3,156	2,356	2,786	3,403	3,693	3,221	2,807
ASIA:								
India.....	207	552	252	227	325	187	224	253
Iran.....	204	177	180	198	190	190	245	275
Iraq.....	11	19	12	32	44	19	2	5
Pakistan.....	634	723	506	383	375	333	244	299
Syria.....	330	366	374	427	357	389	445	474
Turkey.....	233	142	224	130	325	409	286	458
Others 6/.....	156	245	217	170	511	443	280	213
Total.....	1,775	2,224	1,765	1,567	2,127	1,970	1,726	1,977
World total.....	12,385	13,131	16,097	14,303	13,539	17,492	17,068	15,349

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ French West Africa prior to 1960. 5/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960. 6/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

Table 2.--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	15	30	37	34
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	49	228	185	102
Denmark.....	33	29	8	24	24	14
Finland.....	35	13	13	33	30	22
France.....	662	431	199	692	572	312
Germany, West.....	511	382	103	597	433	211
Italy.....	442	379	154	610	468	388
Netherlands.....	107	127	21	229	185	109
Norway.....	17	14	1	18	14	14
Poland & Danzig.....	180	(1/)	93	74	240	145
Portugal.....	36	7	12	14	26	19
Spain.....	108	142	297	68	178	160
Sweden.....	115	53	35	106	105	102
Switzerland.....	11	42	12	108	103	78
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	210	609	382	276
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	151	51	92	179
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	3	19	8	7
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	1,376	3,510	3,082	2,172
Australia.....	9	31	40	66	51	66
Canada.....	301	311	89	322	270	420
Chile.....	9	24	3	56	53	12
Colombia.....	20	30	21	0	0	1
Cuba.....	11	19	9	40	2	0
Ethiopia.....	(3/)	7	0	15	5	13
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	8	125	282	219	105
India.....	4/ 52	253	80	445	625	221
Indonesia.....	(3/)	19	17	53	37	48
Israel.....	(3/)	12	12	18	9	11
Japan.....	1,142	871	544	1,810	1,801	1,054
Korea, Rep. of.....	(3/)	80	227	277	200	305
Morocco.....	(3/)	9	11	11	10	15
Pakistan.....	(4/)	0	9	4	5	41
Philippines.....	2	9	97	130	154	145
South Africa, Rep. of.....	(3/)	6	15	45	53	53
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(3/)	85	182	205	179	257
Thailand.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	20	24	31
Uruguay.....	(3/)	2	22	33	19	12
Venezuela.....	1	3	0	0	(1/)	17
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia 5/.....	22	15	(1/)	10	27	31
Other countries.....	6/ 135	33	16	40	32	26
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	2,895	7,392	6,857	5,056
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	2,789	7,182	6,632	4,915

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Pakistan included with India. 5/ Indochina prior to 1958. 6/ Includes China 117.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	0	10	0	1	(2/)	(2/)
Austria.....	0	3	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	30	14	8	25	41	51
Canada.....	4	4	0	0	1	(2/)
Chile.....	0	7	0	2	0	(2/)
China, Mainland ^{3/}	82	13	0	4	1	0
Czechoslovakia.....	0	5	0	0	0	3
Denmark.....	5	1	0	0	0	0
France.....	90	70	11	43	84	79
Germany, West.....	286	106	49	126	120	176
Hong Kong.....	0	26	18	15	61	77
Hungary.....	0	3	0	3	12	7
Italy.....	39	43	7	10	14	23
Japan.....	242	130	91	91	113	56
Netherlands.....	33	26	9	26	39	59
Norway.....	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	1
Poland & Danzig.....	17	6	0	44	4	0
Portugal.....	26	11	0	1	0	(2/)
Rumania.....	0	0	0	0	6	4
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	1	2	7	8	14
Spain.....	3	44	0	1	70	25
Sweden.....	5	13	4	9	5	6
Switzerland.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	1	6	6
United Kingdom.....	241	150	40	33	76	46
United States.....	7	1	1	3	4	1
Uruguay.....	0	9	0	(2/)	1	1
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	0	25	57
Other countries.....	1	26	2	1	3	19
Total.....	1,112	725	242	446	695	711

^{1/} August-June; estimate of August-July total is 850. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales. ^{3/} Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Estatística do Comercio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 4.--British East Africa ^{1/}: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Calendar years					
	Average					
	1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	1	8	7	10	2
China, Mainland ^{2/}	3	(3/)	0	0	37	56
France.....	1	4	16	8	5	6
Germany, West.....	3	34	125	55	78	88
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	15	64	79	67	84
India.....	222	172	112	142	180	119
Italy.....	1	7	12	5	11	16
Japan.....	53	18	77	106	37	16
Netherlands.....	1	4	22	27	18	15
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of ^{4/}	(3/)	3	6	3	2	1
Rumania.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	11
South Africa, Rep. of.....	(5/)	2	3	7	3	5
Switzerland.....	(3/)	1	(5/)	5	2	1
United Kingdom.....	33	98	32	15	15	15
Other countries.....	14	8	6	10	8	5
Total.....	334	367	483	469	473	440

^{1/} Includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nyasaland included only through 1954. ^{2/} Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. ^{3/} If any, included in other countries. ^{4/} Northern and Southern Rhodesia prior to 1954. ^{5/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5.--Burma: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	0	3	1	(3/)	2
China, Mainland 4/.....	7	15	4	13	1	0
France.....	4	(3/)	1	3	3	1
Germany, West.....	2	(3/)	6	7	4	1
Hong Kong.....	9	(3/)	0	(3/)	(3/)	27
Italy.....	9	0	1	(3/)	1	0
Japan.....	32	10	23	24	20	19
Netherlands.....	4	(3/)	3	4	6	1
United Kingdom.....	7	1	7	16	11	11
United States.....	(3/)	0	0	(3/)	3	4
Yugoslavia.....	(5/)	6	0	0	0	1
Other countries.....	2	1	0	2	(3/)	2
Total.....	6/ 72	33	48	70	49	69

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bales.
 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ If any, included in other countries.
 6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Rangoon Daily Customs Report; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	24	22	20	23	22	22
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	18	16	7	10	7	7
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	3	15	21	15	10
China, Mainland 3/.....	24	36	121	252	73	54
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	174	177	267	131
Finland.....	(2/)	3	2	5	1	(4/)
France.....	239	171	34	62	47	65
Germany, East.....	(5/)	5/ 5	53	79	58	51
Germany, West.....	147	96	38	112	29	35
Greece.....	7	1	1	2	2	1
Hungary.....	18	25	27	36	42	23
India.....	99	178	54	167	76	74
Italy.....	105	135	38	81	40	58
Japan.....	143	71	56	81	61	42
Netherlands.....	6	29	7	10	2	1
Poland & Danzig.....	32	18	61	83	79	36
Portugal.....	9	4	2	5	5	3
Rumania.....	48	12	27	37	59	59
Spain.....	25	53	48	12	37	67
Sweden.....	13	8	(4/)	2	2	1
Switzerland.....	72	51	19	32	21	11
United Kingdom.....	592	160	81	44	13	32
United States.....	50	91	9	97	106	61
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	51	430	345	416	219
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	18	31	54	92	50
Other countries.....	21	38	25	9	10	8
Total.....	1,742	1,347	1,380	1,838	1,582	1,121

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries.
 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951.

Source: Egypt. Statistical Department. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 7.--El Salvador: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61 ^{1/}

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	3	5	4	1	0
Canada.....	(2/)	5	18	0	0	0
France.....	1	4	9	1	(2/)	2
Germany, West.....	6	15	6	3	9	35
Honduras.....	(2/)	1	1	1	0	0
Italy.....	1	3	9	1	(2/)	4
Japan.....	6	74	173	96	125	159
Netherlands.....	3	7	2	0	(2/)	3
Portugal.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	8	9	17	4	1	1
United States.....	1	4	15	0	0	0
Other countries.....	3	2	4	2	2	3
Total.....	31	127	3/ 260	112	138	208

^{1/} Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging less than 500 bales in the 1934-38 period.
^{2/} Less than 500 bales. ^{3/} Includes approximately 13,000 bales of linters.

Source: Boletín Estadístico (San Salvador); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 8.--Greece: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61 ^{1/}

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	2	3	1	2	10
Bulgaria.....	0	7	10	6	10	6
Czechoslovakia.....	0	3	13	10	13	23
France.....	9	32	31	40	12	25
Germany, West.....	(2/)	2	7	8	7	8
Hungary.....	0	3	8	8	17	12
Israel.....	0	10	2	6	0	7
Italy.....	11	2	39	15	12	39
Japan.....	0	15	20	17	0	0
Netherlands.....	(2/)	1	0	1	2	3
Poland & Danzig.....	0	2	13	9	10	28
Portugal.....	0	0	5	0	2	14
Rumania.....	0	0	4	0	2	8
Spain.....	(2/)	4	0	0	8	0
Switzerland.....	(2/)	0	1	1	1	7
United Kingdom.....	3	3	1	(2/)	1	7
U.S.S.R.....	0	5	9	5	18	33
Yugoslavia.....	5	26	21	26	32	65
Other countries.....	2	7	7	(2/)	1	7
Total.....	30	124	194	153	150	302

^{1/} Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging 1,000 bales in the 1934-38 period. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics and the Hellenic Cotton Board; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 9.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	10	2	2	1	(2/)	(2/)
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	147	7	6	1	2	1
China, Mainland 3/.....	244	4	20	0	(2/)	(2/)
France.....	156	10	12	5	9	8
Germany, West.....	138	8	2	1	3	(2/)
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	1	33	8	13	11
Hungary.....	(4/)	0	(2/)	2	0	8
Italy.....	91	5	5	(2/)	1	3
Japan.....	1,231	80	229	159	186	189
Netherlands.....	33	10	1	(2/)	(2/)	2
United Kingdom.....	394	19	8	2	4	4
United States.....	77	26	7	7	5	20
Other countries.....	5/ 138	2	(2/)	1	1	7
Total.....	2,659	174	325	187	224	253

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes Poland 25, Korea, Rep. of 21, and French Indochina 18.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 10.--Iran: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(3/)	4	1	0	0	(4/)
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	2	24	8	39	29
France.....	(3/)	18	37	0	13	14
Germany, West.....	11	29	11	7	23	30
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	(4/)	0	0	0	0
Hungary.....	(3/)	3	3	8	10	14
India.....	2	(4/)	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	(3/)	13	14	11	17	17
Japan.....	1	25	16	21	10	0
Netherlands.....	(3/)	3	4	0	7	10
Oman.....	(3/)	(4/)	4	16	0	0
Poland & Danzig.....	(3/)	1	6	23	5	26
Sweden.....	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	(3/)	0	(4/)	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	(3/)	9	46	50	83	73
U.S.S.R.....	66	12	22	41	32	31
Other countries.....	1	6	2	5	(4/)	6
Total.....	81	125	190	190	239	251

1/ Years beginning July 23, except 1934-38 average is years beginning March 22. 2/ August-March; estimate of August-July total is 275. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 11.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports, by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 <u>2/</u>	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	(<u>3/</u>)	16	37	17	17	13
Austria.....	3	(<u>3/</u>)	4	4	6	(<u>3/</u>)
Belgium & Luxembourg..	98	79	59	24	19	9
Canada.....	5	(<u>3/</u>)	24	11	0	0
Chile.....	4	1	6	18	1	1
Colombia.....	4	1	4	0	0	0
Cuba.....	7	1	2	3	2	0
Denmark.....	2	1	7	5	3	1
Finland.....	8	0	2	2	1	1
France.....	56	33	37	74	88	61
Germany, West.....	67	132	170	100	112	51
Hong Kong.....	3	13	8	4	7	6
Indonesia.....	2	3	12	3	(<u>3/</u>)	0
Ireland.....	1	1	1	1	3	2
Italy.....	33	37	97	45	60	44
Jamaica.....	1	3	5	3	(<u>3/</u>)	2
Japan.....	319	167	169	110	111	50
Netherlands.....	56	93	44	37	21	5
Norway.....	5	3	11	5	5	3
Philippines.....	1	0	0	6	3	2
Portugal.....	2	(<u>3/</u>)	3	1	19	13
Rumania.....	0	0	0	0	1	20
South Africa, Rep. of..	(<u>3/</u>)	2	2	2	5	14
Spain.....	42	26	10	41	56	50
Sweden.....	22	8	24	3	4	2
Switzerland.....	23	22	22	25	24	16
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(<u>3/</u>)	0	3	4	12	8
Trieste.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	0	3	3
United Kingdom.....	108	107	91	54	32	28
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	11	0	15
Other countries.....	6	(<u>3/</u>)	1	(<u>3/</u>)	2	7
Total.....	878	749	855	613	617	427

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	10	17	40	9	9	12
Canada.....	2	26	65	13	(2/)	3
China, Mainland 3/.....	(2/)	6	6	6	0	0
Cuba.....	5	0	11	0	1	(2/)
France.....	28	19	12	10	42	39
Germany, West.....	12	48	75	33	38	48
Israel.....	(4/)	0	0	0	0	11
Italy.....	1	11	12	12	7	26
Japan.....	164	232	454	387	557	598
Netherlands.....	13	32	43	23	15	8
Panama, Rep. of.....	(4/)	1	45	36	35	41
Portugal.....	(4/)	0	1	0	8	2
Rumania.....	(4/)	0	0	0	0	7
Spain.....	5	23	2	27	55	82
Switzerland.....	2	44	26	5	5	10
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(4/)	0	0	1	12	16
United Kingdom.....	12	26	24	13	14	20
United States 5/.....	721	921	977	702	804	529
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	0	0	9	0	9
Other countries.....	7	11	16	18	8	21
Total.....	982	1,417	1,809	1,304	1,610	1,482

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 13.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39 1/	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	5	7	3	(3/)	1
China, Mainland 4/.....	0	0	5	1	(3/)	0
France.....	0	1	21	10	0	1
Germany, West.....	2	19	69	21	(3/)	11
Italy.....	0	2	31	1	0	(3/)
Japan.....	1	14	108	46	4	17
Netherlands.....	0	9	51	11	(3/)	4
Portugal.....	0	0	3	1	0	3
United Kingdom.....	(3/)	6	31	19	1	5
United States.....	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	4	5	2	2	2
Total.....	4	62	331	115	7	44

1/ Calendar years. 2/ August-March; estimate of August-July total is 240. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Recaudador General de Aduanas; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 14.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	29	1	(2/)	1	1	1
Austria.....	4	(2/)	1	1	1	(2/)
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	3	(2/)	2	1	4
China, Mainland 3/.....	152	24	51	41	75	10
Czechoslovakia.....	4	0	7	6	(2/)	1
France.....	66	83	6	13	5	12
Germany, West.....	41	11	5	2	(2/)	7
Hong Kong.....	90	33	30	44	58	45
Hungary.....	1	0	13	0	0	0
India.....	1	0	0	29	2	74
Italy.....	59	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	4
Japan.....	304	189	223	138	89	117
Netherlands.....	5	3	2	2	1	2
Poland & Danzig.....	25	0	4	19	(2/)	1
South Africa, Rep. of.....	1	1	1	1	0	1
Spain.....	24	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	10	(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)	0
United Kingdom.....	85	15	15	17	4	9
United States.....	7	11	9	13	5	10
U.S.S.R.....	21	7	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	6	1	7	4	1	1
Total.....	948	383	375	333	244	299

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office. Statistical Bulletin; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 15.--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	9	30	8	25	31
Austria.....	(2/)	(1/)	7	4	3	3
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	41	69	75	80	80
Chile.....	9	47	85	31	48	108
Colombia.....	(1/)	18	5	3	3	2
Denmark.....	1	8	12	9	11	13
France.....	9	28	27	34	28	38
Germany, West.....	78	27	58	62	62	82
India.....	3	6	(1/)	1	3	2
Ireland.....	0	1	4	4	4	4
Italy.....	5	3	26	22	16	18
Japan.....	30	13	27	16	38	29
Netherlands.....	14	17	32	26	31	38
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	1	6	1	4	5
Sweden.....	(1/)	4	5	4	2	2
Switzerland.....	1	9	13	10	8	12
United Kingdom.....	170	91	76	74	57	60
United States.....	2	13	21	25	39	27
Uruguay.....	0	3	3	2	5	7
Other countries.....	2	4	6	6	11	15
Total.....	338	343	512	417	478	576

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Algodon (Lima); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 16.--Soviet Union: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Calendar years					
	Average : 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Albania.....	0	7	4	1	0	0
Bulgaria.....	48	49	55	64	83	84
China, Mainland 1/.....	24	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	172	223	231	225	228	273
Germany, East.....	267	350	355	396	396	382
Hungary.....	155	141	162	150	178	162
Poland & Danzig.....	330	319	267	270	353	344
Rumania.....	147	132	164	126	143	134
Total Communist.....	1,143	1,221	1,238	1,232	1,381	1,379
Austria.....	(2/)	18	13	14	23	24
Cuba.....	0	0	0	0	14	69
Finland.....	17	39	44	65	59	42
France.....	9	23	29	38	46	25
Germany, West.....	(2/)	53	33	61	94	38
Italy.....	11	6	3	45	58	46
Japan.....	0	0	0	22	47	38
Korea, North.....	0	23	27	0	9	46
United Kingdom.....	14	24	11	59	46	40
Other non-Communist.....	20	57	30	46	19	10
Total non-Communist.....	71	243	190	350	415	378
Total all countries.....	1,214	1,464	1,428	1,582	1,796	1,757

1/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 (Moscow).

Table 17.--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales	1,000 : bales
Austria.....	(3/)	(4/)	2	2	5	4
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(3/)	3	14	8	3	3
China, Mainland 5/.....	4	(4/)	20	37	18	11
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	3	10	15	10	9
Ethiopia.....	(3/)	2	12	6	10	6
France.....	16	22	59	45	26	28
Germany, West.....	5	17	73	45	42	69
Hungary.....	(3/)	2	10	12	4	1
India.....	6/ 47	6/ 55	103	109	66	123
Italy.....	9	21	50	48	46	70
Japan.....	8	3	15	18	21	31
Netherlands.....	1	2	18	10	3	3
Poland & Danzig.....	3	3	7	4	8	7
Switzerland.....	(3/)	2	6	5	3	4
United Kingdom.....	161	209	232	173	125	93
United States.....	3	4	5	2	4	10
U.S.S.R.....	(3/)	(3/)	17	30	39	58
Yugoslavia.....	(3/)	(3/)	2	7	2	1
Other countries.....	1	7	16	12	2	24
Total.....	258	7/ 349	671	588	437	555

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 660. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 6/ Includes Pakistan. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics. Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 18.--Syria: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	1	4	10	11	4
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	10	10	14	14	72
China, Mainland 3/.....	(4/)	85	4	19	61	34
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	40	21	20	42	35
France.....	70	100	110	108	57	73
Germany, East 5/.....	0	5	1	0	3	2
Germany, West.....	14	30	4	16	26	19
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	(4/)	1	5	20	5
Hungary.....	(2/)	11	5	7	8	0
India.....	(4/)	(2/)	(4/)	18	26	12
Italy.....	15	12	10	43	23	21
Japan.....	2	11	35	21	8	4
Lebanon 6/.....	14	19	9	15	11	25
Netherlands.....	(2/)	(4/)	0	1	25	9
Poland & Danzig.....	1	(2/)	11	10	0	30
Portugal.....	(2/)	0	0	0	28	33
Rumania.....	(2/)	4	6	13	24	50
Spain.....	3	(2/)	53	4	13	(4/)
Switzerland.....	1	1	(4/)	1	2	3
United Kingdom.....	37	10	13	10	8	10
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	74	56	51	31	29
Yugoslavia.....	(4/)	1	4	(4/)	1	(4/)
Other countries.....	3	13	0	3	3	4
Total.....	162	427	357	389	445	474

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 6/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 19.--Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0	5	3	1	(2/)	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	3	15	31	35	76
Bulgaria.....	0	(3/)	2	2	3	0
Czechoslovakia.....	3	24	7	19	9	7
Finland.....	0	8	23	0	2	1
France.....	(2/)	53	40	18	8	11
Germany, West.....	48	99	66	125	74	103
Hungary.....	0	17	11	2	10	3
Israel.....	(2/)	11	4	10	0	10
Italy.....	16	48	94	111	96	157
Japan.....	7	14	9	3	0	0
Netherlands.....	0	3	8	7	6	9
Poland & Danzig.....	2	10	0	0	3	4
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	0	11
Switzerland.....	0	2	(2/)	11	7	14
United Kingdom.....	(2/)	9	30	62	22	43
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	32	5	1	2	5
Other countries.....	8	11	8	6	9	3
Total.....	84	4/ 331	325	409	286	458

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 20.--Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries,
average 1950-54 1/, annual 1957-61 2/

(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)

Export country		Bulgaria	Communist China	Czecho- slovakia	East 3/ Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	U.S.S.R.	Total
Brazil	1950-54:	0 :	13 :	5 :	16 :	3 :	6 :	0 :	0 :	43
	1957-58:	0 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	(4/)
	1958-59:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
	1959-60:	0 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	3 :	44 :	0 :	0 :	51
	1960-61:	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	12 :	4 :	6 :	25 :	48
	1961-62:	4 :	0 :	3 :	0 :	9 :	0 :	4 :	160 :	180
Egypt	1950-54:	3 :	36 :	52 :	5 :	25 :	18 :	12 :	51 :	202
	1957-58:	13 :	137 :	127 :	73 :	24 :	52 :	27 :	308 :	761
	1958-59:	15 :	121 :	174 :	53 :	27 :	61 :	27 :	430 :	908
	1959-60:	21 :	252 :	177 :	79 :	36 :	83 :	37 :	345 :	1,030
	1960-61:	15 :	73 :	267 :	58 :	42 :	79 :	59 :	416 :	1,009
	1961-62:	10 :	54 :	131 :	51 :	23 :	36 :	59 :	219 :	583
Greece	1950-54:	0 :	0 :	0 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	(4/)
	1957-58:	7 :	0 :	3 :	0 :	3 :	2 :	0 :	5 :	20
	1958-59:	10 :	0 :	13 :	2 :	8 :	13 :	4 :	9 :	59
	1959-60:	6 :	0 :	10 :	0 :	8 :	9 :	0 :	5 :	38
	1960-61:	10 :	0 :	13 :	0 :	17 :	10 :	2 :	18 :	70
	1961-62:	6 :	0 :	23 :	5 :	12 :	28 :	8 :	33 :	115
Iran 5/	1950-54:	0 :	0 :	3 :	4 :	3 :	2 :	0 :	12 :	21
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	11 :	0 :	11 :	2 :	0 :	21 :	45
	1958-59:	0 :	0 :	24 :	0 :	3 :	6 :	0 :	22 :	55
	1959-60:	0 :	0 :	8 :	0 :	8 :	23 :	0 :	41 :	80
	1960-61:	0 :	0 :	39 :	0 :	11 :	5 :	0 :	32 :	87
	1961-62:	0 :	0 :	35 :	0 :	15 :	30 :	0 :	45 :	125
Pakistan	1950-54:	1 :	152 :	4 :	11 :	1 :	19 :	0 :	21 :	209
	1957-58:	0 :	24 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	7 :	31
	1958-59:	0 :	51 :	7 :	0 :	13 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	75
	1959-60:	0 :	41 :	6 :	0 :	0 :	19 :	0 :	0 :	66
	1960-61:	0 :	75 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	75
	1961-62:	0 :	10 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	12
Sudan	1950-54:	0 :	(4/)	3 :	4 :	2 :	3 :	0 :	0 :	12
	1957-58:	0 :	10 :	6 :	0 :	3 :	6 :	0 :	(4/)	25
	1958-59:	0 :	20 :	10 :	0 :	10 :	7 :	0 :	17 :	64
	1959-60:	(4/)	37 :	15 :	(4/)	12 :	4 :	6 :	30 :	104
	1960-61:	0 :	18 :	10 :	0 :	4 :	7 :	0 :	39 :	78
	1961-62:	7 :	20 :	15 :	8 :	2 :	8 :	10 :	80 :	150
Syria 6/	1950-54:	0 :	(4/)	0 :	1 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	2
	1957-58:	10 :	85 :	40 :	5 :	11 :	0 :	4 :	74 :	229
	1958-59:	10 :	4 :	21 :	1 :	5 :	11 :	6 :	56 :	114
	1959-60:	14 :	19 :	20 :	0 :	7 :	10 :	13 :	51 :	134
	1960-61:	14 :	61 :	42 :	3 :	8 :	0 :	24 :	31 :	183
	1961-62:	72 :	34 :	35 :	2 :	0 :	30 :	50 :	29 :	252
Turkey	1950-54:	0 :	(4/)	24 :	67 :	17 :	10 :	1 :	0 :	119
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
	1958-59:	2 :	0 :	7 :	0 :	11 :	0 :	4 :	0 :	24
	1959-60:	2 :	0 :	19 :	0 :	2 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	23
	1960-61:	3 :	0 :	9 :	0 :	10 :	3 :	1 :	0 :	26
	1961-62:	0 :	0 :	7 :	0 :	3 :	4 :	0 :	0 :	14
United States	1950-54:	0 :	11 :	1 :	135 :	0 :	(4/)	0 :	0 :	147
	1957-58:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	248 :	0 :	0 :	248
	1958-59:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	93 :	0 :	0 :	93
	1959-60:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	74 :	0 :	0 :	74
	1960-61:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	240 :	0 :	0 :	240
	1961-62:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	145 :	0 :	0 :	145
Others 7/	1950-54:	0 :	4 :	(4/)	25 :	0 :	1 :	0 :	12 :	42
	1957-58:	0 :	35 :	19 :	(4/)	0 :	1 :	0 :	21 :	76
	1958-59:	0 :	37 :	6 :	0 :	2 :	1 :	1 :	35 :	82
	1959-60:	0 :	49 :	1 :	0 :	2 :	5 :	0 :	47 :	104
	1960-61:	0 :	62 :	1 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	27 :	90
	1961-62:	0 :	1 :	6 :	0 :	8 :	5 :	30 :	70 :	120
Total	1950-54:	4 :	216 :	92 :	268 :	51 :	60 :	13 :	96 :	800
	1957-58:	30 :	291 :	206 :	78 :	52 :	311 :	31 :	436 :	1,435
	1958-59:	37 :	233 :	262 :	56 :	79 :	196 :	42 :	569 :	1,474
	1959-60:	43 :	402 :	256 :	79 :	78 :	271 :	56 :	519 :	1,704
	1960-61:	42 :	290 :	381 :	61 :	104 :	348 :	92 :	588 :	1,906
	1961-62:	99 :	119 :	256 :	66 :	72 :	287 :	161 :	636 :	1,696

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Years beginning August 1. Latest season partly estimated. 3/ Includes West Germany prior to January 1, 1952. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Years beginning July 23. 6/ Calendar years. 7/ Mostly Afghanistan, British East Africa, Burma, India, Iraq, and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 21.--Australia: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	0	11	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	(2/)	4
Egypt.....	(2/)	9	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
India.....	3/ 8	4	1	1	(2/)	(2/)
Mexico.....	0	(2/)	38	22	19	14
Pakistan.....	(3/)	26	1	1	1	1
Peru.....	(2/)	1	1	1	1	2
Sudan.....	(4/)	(4/)	1	1	(2/)	(2/)
United States.....	6	30	48	60	58	61
Other countries.....	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total.....	15	83	92	87	80	83

1/ July-June year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Pakistan included with India.
 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra). Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 22.--Austria: Imports of cotton by country of origin^{1/}, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 2/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	6	5	1	3	5	7
British Africa.....	(4/)	2	9	2	2	3
Central America.....	(5/)	(4/)	6	1	0	2
Egypt.....	27	13	5	18	7	3
India.....	6/ 25	1	1	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	1	9	9	7	4
Pakistan.....	(6/)	3	(4/)	1	1	(4/)
Peru.....	1	1	11	13	8	9
Sudan.....	1	(4/)	1	4	4	6
Syria.....	(4/)	2	3	9	5	2
Turkey.....	(4/)	5	2	2	1	9
United States.....	94	44	45	47	74	60
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	2	13	19	15	15
Other countries.....	7/ 13	9	2	(4/)	4	5
Total.....	167	88	108	128	133	125

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 3/ Calendar years. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Republic of the Congo 11.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 23.--Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Argentina.....	4	17	19	7	10	12	
Brazil.....	26	12	4	25	26	53	
British East Africa 4/.....	(5/)	1	5	5	1	1	
Burma.....	(6/)	2	1	4	(7/)	3	
China, Mainland 8/.....	(5/)	(5/)	5	7	(7/)	0	
Congo, Rep. of the.....	120	79	70	87	50	24	
Egypt.....	17	17	10	11	8	8	
El Salvador.....	(5/)	2	2	3	2	0	
Greece.....	(5/)	1	3	2	1	2	
India.....	67 154	9	6	2	2	2	
Mexico.....	(5/)	55	76	21	11	9	
Mozambique.....	(5/)	5	(7/)	8	1	(7/)	
Nicaragua.....	(5/)	7	5	(7/)	(7/)	2	
Nigeria.....	(5/)	(5/)	14	1	8	17	
Pakistan.....	(6/)	13	2	1	1	8	
Paraguay.....	(5/)	7	3	0	0	1	
Peru.....	8	27	22	15	19	19	
Sudan.....	(5/)	3	11	7	2	2	
Syria.....	(5/)	6	4	8	10	5	
Turkey.....	(5/)	4	15	33	34	65	
United States.....	145	153	74	194	204	90	
U.S.S.R.....	4	13	10	8	7	7	
Western Equatorial Africa 9/.....	14	1	1	3	12	4	
Other countries.....	14	2	12	14	21	27	
Total.....	506	436	374	466	430	361	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 365. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Less than 500 bales. 8/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 9/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 24.--Canada: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1950-54 1/	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Brazil.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	
Colombia.....	0	0	0	1	(3/)	6	
Egypt.....	8	8	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	0	
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(3/)	20	0	0	0	
Guatemala.....	(4/)	(3/)	5	0	0	0	
India.....	5/ 2	2	1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	
Mexico.....	(4/)	28	170	47	12	5	
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(3/)	1	0	0	0	
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(3/)	1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	
Peru.....	(4/)	1	1	1	(3/)	(3/)	
Sudan.....	(4/)	(3/)	2	0	0	0	
United States.....	321	311	90	315	278	387	
Other countries.....	2	6	(3/)	1	2	1	
Total.....	334	360	291	365	292	399	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ August-June; estimate of August-July total is 415. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Pakistan included with India.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 25.--Finland: Imports of cotton by country of origin^{1/},
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(3/)	3	1	3	2	2	2
Mexico.....	(4/)	8	2	3	(3/)	0	0
Peru.....	(4/)	0	2	1	(3/)	(3/)	
United States.....	48	12	16	33	35	24	24
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	26	48	51	47	48	48
Other countries.....	5/ 11	5	(3/)	(3/)	0	1	1
Total.....	63	61	69	91	84	75	75

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries.
5/ Includes United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 26.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	90	2/ 79	8	48	89	104	104
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	(5/)	17	4	8	6	6
Central America.....	(4/)	(4/)	39	14	12	15	15
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	27	9	9
Congo, Rep. of the.....	(4/)	3	17	16	12	1	1
Egypt.....	243	178	35	65	53	76	76
French Colonies.....	36	156	206	194	142	195	195
Greece.....	(4/)	7	40	41	16	38	38
India.....	6/ 194	6/ 79	14	5	11	11	11
Iran.....	(4/)	(5/)	46	25	45	38	38
Mexico.....	(4/)	51	46	94	133	109	109
Nigeria.....	(4/)	(4/)	21	5	2	18	18
Pakistan.....	(6/)	(6/)	7	17	7	13	13
Peru.....	9	7/ 30	32	38	37	50	50
Sudan.....	(4/)	15	56	59	26	32	32
Syria.....	(4/)	(5/)	124	119	73	74	74
Turkey.....	(4/)	5/ 165	48	26	11	11	11
United States.....	669	448	264	682	637	349	349
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	16	50	28	44	24	24
Other countries.....	49	6	17	23	23	33	33
Total.....	1,290	1,233	1,087	1,503	1,408	1,206	1,206

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Argentina. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Paraguay.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 27.—Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/		1958	1959	1960	1961
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	5	4	6	5
Argentina.....	49	6	3	3	2	10
Brazil.....	285	100	40	132	125	211
British East Africa 3/.....	(2/)	40	132	66	105	73
Burma.....	(1/)	3	3	10	4	1
Colombia.....	0	0	0	4	26	35
Congo, Rep. of the.....	13	37	53	75	50	48
Egypt.....	174	5/ 113	70	101	52	46
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	8	3	2	5
Greece.....	(2/)	(6/)	13	17	18	13
Guatemala.....	(2/)	6	15	3	5	4
India.....	4/ 119	9	3	3	1	6
Iran.....	21	28	19	22	29	27
Iraq.....	(6/)	3	3	(6/)	0	(6/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	234	187	154	99
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	29	84	22	17	54
Pakistan.....	(4/)	43	10	5	(6/)	6
Paraguay.....	2	3	17	7	4	5
Peru.....	83	33	97	107	97	127
Sudan.....	(2/)	(5/)	76	86	49	79
Syria.....	(2/)	23	4	22	29	19
Turkey.....	48	112	95	138	84	112
United States.....	301	398	167	573	486	227
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	2	59	86	63	60
Other countries.....	80	9	11	16	18	24
Total.....	1,175 : 7/ 1,074	1,221	1,692	1,426	1,296	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 5/ Sudan included with Egypt. 6/ Less than 500 bales. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 28.—Hong Kong: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1957	1958	1959	1961
	1950-54 1/	1957				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	4	0	3	6	10	15
Brazil.....	35	14	13	18	42	101
British East Africa 2/.....	18	66	82	74	73	77
Burma.....	9	(3/)	0	1	(3/)	32
Congo, Rep. of the.....	2	(3/)	1	0	0	0
Egypt.....	4	0	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	0
India.....	2	13	41	12	19	22
Mexico.....	(3/)	13	4	4	6	11
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	0	5	1	1	1
Nigeria.....	(1/)	(3/)	2	8	10	12
Pakistan.....	86	36	33	47	64	45
Sudan.....	1	(3/)	2	2	1	2
Syria.....	3	1	1	6	20	6
Turkey.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
United States.....	5	127	139	279	248	116
Other countries.....	3	2	8	3	6	16
Total.....	5/ 174	272	334	461	500	456

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.

Table 29.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1945-49	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aden.....	(3/)	(3/)	5	2	5	6
Brazil.....	9	(3/)	0	0	0	0
British East Africa 4/.....	182	176	155	129	136	129
Egypt.....	249	177	67	163	86	76
Pakistan.....	132	1	(5/)	27	3	63
Peru.....	16	5	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	1
Sudan.....	30	58	91	105	78	135
Syria.....	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	13	21	10
United States.....	71	271	72	290	574	243
Other countries.....	16	4	1	2	4	6
Total.....	6/ 648	692	391	731	907	669

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 30.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	5	12	3	1	3	7
Brazil.....	18	45	3	13	10	26
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	11	6	6	6	5
Colombia.....	(4/)	0	0	6	5	9
Egypt.....	123	129	65	107	79	66
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(4/)	8	2	1	0
Germany, East.....	(4/)	(4/)	7	1	6	5
Germany, West.....	(4/)	(5/)	5	3	1	1
Greece.....	(4/)	13	58	23	23	49
Guatemala.....	(4/)	0	3	1	(5/)	5
India.....	6/ 89	8	5	1	1	3
Iran.....	(5/)	10	19	15	23	24
Mexico.....	3	22	73	58	74	52
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(4/)	21	7	(5/)	3
Nigeria.....	(4/)	0	0	0	0	12
Pakistan.....	(6/)	51	2	(5/)	(5/)	2
Peru.....	3	2	24	19	15	18
Somalia.....	3	4	6	3	2	1
Sudan.....	(4/)	17	27	56	57	77
Syria.....	(4/)	18	14	25	25	22
Turkey.....	12	51	83	147	119	168
United States.....	433	403	288	570	544	413
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	29	18	90	41	29
Yugoslavia.....	(4/)	(4/)	16	2	0	0
Other countries.....	14	42	19	16	12	19
Total.....	703	7/ 805	773	1,172	1,047	1,016

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Ceylon and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistica del commercio con l'estero; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 31.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	(3/)	0	0	0
Argentina.....	(2/)	40	11	9	30	24
Brazil.....	203	122	25	138	82	111
British East Africa <u>4/</u> ...	66	19	145	54	12	19
Burma.....	(5/)	34	12	26	21	20
Colombia.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	6	14	0
Egypt.....	140	71	47	82	59	49
El Salvador.....	(2/)	18	168	98	129	142
Greece.....	(2/)	(2/)	20	17	(3/)	0
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	47	41	59	87
Honduras.....	(2/)	(2/)	22	3	3	1
India.....	<u>5/</u> 1,250	82	226	175	164	166
Iran.....	(2/)	22	16	19	12	(3/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	370	695	659	786	814
Mozambique.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	4	12	(3/)
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	12	107	47	71	110
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	8	13	5	14
Pakistan.....	(5/)	314	243	145	109	88
Paraguay.....	(2/)	9	2	1	0	(3/)
Peru.....	(2/)	13	20	22	34	33
Sudan.....	(2/)	4	12	21	18	33
Syria.....	(2/)	4	35	21	7	6
Turkey.....	5	15	7	5	(3/)	2
United States.....	1,127	875	646	1,608	1,881	1,103
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(3/)	3	55	22	18
Other countries.....	<u>6/</u> 386	5	8	7	5	3
Total.....	3,177	<u>7/</u> 2,023	2,525	3,276	3,535	2,843

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

6/ Includes China 232.

7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association. Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of Japan.

Table 32.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	2/ 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(3/)	(3/)	5	(4/)	0	(4/)	
Argentina.....	7	11	(4/)	(4/)	1		2
Brazil.....	23	11	3	16	16		25
British East Africa 5/.....	1	4	33	16	17		10
Burma.....	(6/)	6	2	4	7		1
Colombia.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	3	10		20
Congo, Rep. of the.....	10	29	24	26	9		8
Egypt.....	5	18	5	6	3		4
El Salvador.....	(3/)	2	1	1	0		1
Guatemala.....	(3/)	2	2	1	1		2
India.....	6/ 39	8	1	1	(4/)		2
Mexico.....	(4/)	57	102	75	32		18
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	7	49	8	4		16
Nigeria.....	1	(4/)	14	13	21		33
Pakistan.....	(6/)	4	3	2	(4/)		1
Paraguay.....	(4/)	2	5	1	1		1
Peru.....	9	10	24	17	15		32
Sudan.....	1	1	9	10	2		3
Syria.....	(4/)	(3/)	(4/)	1	23		13
Turkey.....	(3/)	2	7	8	3		11
United States.....	96	125	23	184	196		112
U.S.S.R.....	2	7	(4/)	(4/)	1		0
Other countries.....	41	9	6	7	23		22
Total.....	235	7/ 298	318	400	385		337

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 33.--Norway: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1/ 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	1		1
Guatemala.....	(3/)	0	(2/)	1	1		3
India.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)		(2/)
Mexico.....	(3/)	(2/)	8	5	4		2
Paraguay.....	(3/)	1	1	0	0		0
Peru.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	0		0
United States.....	14	20	6	17	16		14
Other countries.....	1	(2/)	2	(2/)	(2/)		1
Total.....	16	22	18	24	22		21

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 34.--Poland: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1953-57 ^{1/}, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average ^{2/}		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
China, Mainland ^{3/}	(<u>4/</u>)	16	0	7	3	0
U.S.S.R.....	4	311	241	304	308	354
Other Communist.....	(5/)	6	0	2	1	1
Total Communist.....	4	333	241	313	312	355
Brazil.....	13	29	0	15	33	0
Egypt.....	37	28	68	54	49	39
Greece.....	(5/)	(<u>4/</u>)	9	14	10	28
Iran.....	(<u>4/</u>)	5	2	23	4	30
Pakistan.....	(6/)	(5/)	4	19	0	1
Sudan.....	2	3	8	3	10	6
Syria.....	(<u>4/</u>)	8	9	15	0	31
Turkey.....	2	10	0	0	3	5
United States.....	214	79	121	77	236	110
Other non-Communist.....	51	15	1	2	1	2
Total non-Communist.....	319	177	222	222	346	252
Total all countries.....	323	7/ 440	463	535	658	607

^{1/} Calendar years. ^{2/} Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. ^{3/} Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. ^{4/} Less than 500 bales. ^{5/} If any, included in other non-Communist countries. ^{6/} Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. ^{7/} Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw).

Table 35.--Portugal: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1950-54 ^{1/}	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Angola.....	24	27	29	35	28	17
Brazil.....	12	0	0	1	0	1
British East Africa ^{2/}	(3/)	1	3	(3/)	0	(3/)
Congo, Rep. of the.....	2	0	4	(3/)	1	1
Egypt.....	4	2	2	5	5	4
Greece.....	(3/)	0	5	0	2	14
Mexico.....	1	0	3	3	23	17
Mozambique.....	131	144	130	172	189	152
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	0	3	1	1	10
Nigeria.....	(<u>4/</u>)	0	18	(3/)	1	0
Peru.....	1	3	1	1	(3/)	1
Syria.....	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0	29	30
Turkey.....	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0	(3/)	12
United States.....	7	27	12	12	29	19
U.S.S.R.....	(<u>4/</u>)	0	9	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	(3/)	8	1	2	12
Total.....	183	204	227	231	310	290

^{1/} Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. ^{2/} Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. ^{3/} Less than 500 bales. ^{4/} If any, included in other countries.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica. Boletim Mensal (Lisbon); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 36.--Soviet Union: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Albania.....	1	4	0	0	0	(1/)
China, Mainland 2/.....	(3/)	0	0	328	215	52
Total Communist.....	1	4	0	328	215	52
Afghanistan.....	10	61	25	14	27	32
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	0	28
Egypt.....	62	375	4/ 578	414	510	422
Greece.....	0	0	9	9	9	13
Iran.....	9	16	34	30	40	33
Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	13	1
Pakistan.....	21	10	7	0	0	0
Sudan.....	0	9	0	29	25	45
Syria.....	0	25	(4/)	39	48	23
Other non-Communist.....	7	0	0	11	0	1
Total non-Communist.....	109	496	653	546	672	598
Total all countries.....	110	500	653	874	887	650

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.
3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Syria included with Egypt.

Source: Foreign Trade of U.S.S.R. and National Yearbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1960 (Moscow).

Table 37.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	39	18	0	0	33	42
Egypt.....	57	41	48	11	22	65
Greece.....	(1/)	4	0	0	7	1
India.....	2/ 25	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique.....	(1/)	0	10	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	3	0	50	5	12	(3/)
Turkey.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
United States 4/.....	186	208	350	79	253	236
Other countries.....	7	0	0	0	13	8
Total.....	328	271	458	95	340	352

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Pakistan included with India. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 11, and 12 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 38.--Sweden: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	0	(3/)	1
Brazil.....	3	14	4	6	6	8
Congo, Rep. of the.....	1	6	2	3	0	0
Egypt.....	11	8	1	2	2	1
Mexico.....	(2/)	17	15	4	(3/)	2
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	(3/)	0	(3/)	0
Peru.....	(2/)	4	4	4	3	3
United States.....	117	60	62	102	115	106
Other countries.....	18	22	4	3	2	4
Total.....	150	136	93	124	128	125

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 39.--Switzerland: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	1	4	1	2	2	10
British East Africa 2/.....	(3/)	1	5	3	1	4
Congo, Rep. of the.....	1	2	3	1	(3/)	(3/)
Egypt.....	74	50	14	31	17	15
Guatemala.....	0	(3/)	1	0	0	2
India.....	4/ 11	1	1	(3/)	(3/)	1
Mexico.....	(3/)	21	35	15	28	23
Morocco.....	0	(3/)	2	2	(3/)	1
Nicaragua.....	0	(3/)	5	1	2	1
Pakistan.....	(4/)	1	1	1	1	2
Paraguay.....	(3/)	1	4	1	2	1
Peru.....	4	23	40	36	41	37
Sudan.....	(3/)	3	6	7	4	6
Syria.....	(3/)	5	1	4	7	4
Turkey.....	0	1	1	2	1	8
United States.....	43	48	15	89	93	68
U.S.S.R.....	1	1	2	6	2	(3/)
Other countries.....	12	5	(3/)	2	3	10
Total.....	147	167	137	203	204	193

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse (Bern); U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 40.---United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(2/)	6	18	15	15	11
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	1	1	(3/)	(3/)	1
Argentina.....	43	53	4	10	11	24
Brazil.....	240	157	35	41	64	55
British East Africa <u>4/</u>	35	90	25	14	14	13
British West Indies.....	3	4	5	(3/)	2	1
Burma.....	(5/)	(5/)	5	21	11	11
Cameroun.....	0	0	0	0	9	5
China, Mainland <u>6/</u>	(2/)	(2/)	4	(3/)	0	0
Colombia.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	5	28	28
Congo, Rep. of the.....	(2/)	32	6	9	1	2
Egypt.....	617	166	8	45	13	35
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	17	6	1	2
Greece.....	(2/)	6	2	(3/)	1	9
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	14	3	6	7
Haiti.....	(2/)	3	1	0	(3/)	(3/)
India.....	<u>5/</u> 416	<u>5/</u> 107	10	3	3	4
Iran.....	(2/)	11	51	58	93	72
Iraq.....	(2/)	3	3	2	(3/)	1
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	63	43	22	26
Netherlands.....	(2/)	(3/)	4	1	2	7
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	6	35	18	16	22
Nigeria.....	26	93	111	88	78	46
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(5/)	20	19	5	10
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	5	(3/)	2	1
Peru.....	184	96	81	75	59	68
Rhod. & Nyasaland, Fed. <u>7/</u>	(2/)	2	5	11	5	3
South Africa, Rep. of.....	(2/)	(3/)	4	4	3	1
Sudan.....	143	199	208	194	135	100
Syria.....	(2/)	40	14	12	8	11
Turkey.....	(2/)	10	40	62	30	62
United States <u>8/</u>	1,348	466	271	581	458	294
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	31	37	42	34	13
Other countries.....	73	(3/)	22	13	13	25
Total.....	3,128	1,666	1,129	1,395	1,142	970

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 7/ Nyasaland included with British East Africa prior to July 1, 1954. 8/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission. Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 41.--United States: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	(1/)	1	1	1	1
Burma.....	(2/)	(1/)	0	(1/)	3	4
China, Mainland 3/.....	25	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	2/ 67	29	7	8	4	20
Mexico.....	23	15	33	29	29	29
Pakistan.....	(2/)	8	9	13	6	12
Peru.....	1	13	26	15	17	22
Sudan.....	(4/)	2	1	1	(1/)	2
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	4/ 63	83	58	67	68	63
U.S.S.R.....	2	(1/)	1	0	0	(1/)
Other countries.....	1	2	1	2	1	(1/)
Total 5/.....	185	152	137	136	6/ 129	6/ 153

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 6/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 42.--United States: Cotton import quotas, imports under quotas, and other imports. Crop years 1961-62 and 1962-63

Type and staple length of cotton	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)			
	Quotas and imports under quotas			
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports	
			1961-62	1962-63 1/
		1,000-bale equivalent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	27.3	19.1
Long staple: 2/				
1-1/8" or more but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	11.3	8.8
1-5/32" or more but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis).....	Global	3.1	1.1	0.4
1-3/8" or more but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	82.5	67.9	61.2
1-11/16" and over.....	Global		15.3	19.1
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	95.6	89.5
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	122.9	108.6
Imports not subject to quota				
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....			30.0	3.7
Total imports.....			3/ 152.9	3/ 112.3

1/ August-September. 2/ Imports as reported by the Census Bureau do not coincide with imports for consumption as reported by Customs Bureau. 3/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

Table 43.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries from the U.S.S.R.,
annual 1956-61

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	14	17	13	19	15	15
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	9	5	10	8	7	8
Canada.....	0	0	(1/)	0	0	0
Finland.....	42	35	2/ 50	2/ 65	2/ 53	2/ 71
France.....	37	18	50	28	44	24
Germany, West.....	72	49	59	86	63	60
Italy.....	13	3	18	90	41	29
Japan.....	0	0	3	55	22	18
Netherlands.....	0	0	(1/)	(1/)	1	0
Portugal.....	0	0	9	0	0	0
Sweden.....	0	0	0	0	(1/)	1
Switzerland.....	3	3	2	6	2	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	29	18	37	42	34	13
United States.....	0	0	1	0	0	(1/)
Uruguay.....	12	0	9	0	0	0
Yugoslavia 3/.....	0	0	23	14	0	0
Other countries.....	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total Free World....	231	148	284	413	284	239

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes 3,000 bales in 1958, 14,000 in 1959, 6,000 in 1960, and 23,000 in 1961 imported from U.S.S.R. for Government stockpile. 3/ July-June year.

Source: Reports from importing countries, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

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COTTON
FC 23-62
December 1962

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480, program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$1,118.3 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 7.0 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 6.8 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

Under Title IV, credit purchase authorizations were issued for \$15.4 million. Sales of 106,373 bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and 103,353 bales have been exported or booked for export. The following table gives details regarding the purchase authorizations for fiscal years 1961-62 and 1962-63. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959; for 1959-60 and 1960-61, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 3-61, FC 9-61, and FC 1-62; for 1961-62, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

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Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through December 14, 1962

Year in which authorization issued and country of destination	Authorization 1/ Date	Funds authorized 2/ Number	Estimated maximum quantity 3/ Dollars	Sales registered 4/ Bales	Exported or booked for exports 5/ Bales	Final date Contracting : Delivery
<u>Fiscal year</u>						
1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	---	705,345	697,372
1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	---	481,560	479,560
1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	---	1,048,535	1,018,201
1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	---	760,048	754,837
1958-59.....	---	---	124,143,425	---	5/670,136	662,648
1959-60.....	---	---	124,572,145	---	5/932,882	914,838
1960-61.....	---	---	178,848,023	---	5/1,255,141	1,251,526
<u>1961-62</u>						
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	132,540,637	---	918,523	916,370
(b) Unexpired PA's.....						
China (Taiwan).....	6-8-62	37-48	5,130,000	36,500	10,776	7,320
Finland.....	8-24-61	18-27	6/1,500,000	10,000	7,950	7,934
Indonesia.....	3-9-62	34-41	5/5,700,000	39,874	40,006	39,874
Vietnam.....	6-19-62	45-15	2,190,000	15,000	14,289	3,003
Total for un- expired PA's.....	---	---	14,520,000	101,374	73,021	58,131
Total for fiscal year.....	---	---	147,060,637	---	991,544	974,501
<u>1962-63</u>						
Bolivia.....	10-10-62	49-09	192,126	1,300	466	0
Burma/India.....	8-22-62	33-32	74,193	470	0	0
China (Taiwan).....	10-11-62	37-57	4,476,000	30,000	4,610	500
Ecuador.....	10-19-62	29-21	25,475	175	0	0
Indonesia/Japan.....	8-17-62	34-45	13,600,000	88,000	41,943	3,643
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-17-62	34-46	2,475,000	16,500	4,949	3,877
Indonesia/Yugoslavia.....	8-17-62	34-47	925,000	7,180	7,171	7,180
India.....	12-13-62	39-85	21,469,000	150,000	0	0
Korea.....	8-16-62	24-68	10,990,000	70,500	63,533	53,223
Korea.....	12-12-62	24-72	3,315,027	24,000	0	0
Philippines.....	8-10-62	42-12	7,048,737	45,000	27,928	21,848
Total for fiscal year.....	---	---	64,590,558	433,125	150,600	90,271
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through December 14, 1962.....	---	---	1,118,300,129	534,499	6,995,791	6,843,754
Agreements signed but no PA's issued:						
Bolivia (12-6-62).....	---	---	7/900,000	6,000	---	---
Burma (11-9-62).....	---	---	7/9,100,000	60,000	---	---
India (11-26-62).....	---	---	7/24,062,000	150,000	---	---
Indonesia (2-19-62).....	---	---	7/14,100,000	8/94,000	---	---
Korea (11-7-62).....	---	---	7/20,250,000	150,000	---	---
Morocco (9-12-62).....	---	---	7/800,000	5,000	---	---
Pakistan (10-14-61).....	---	---	7/9,600,000	9/30,000	---	---
Vietnam (11-21-62).....	---	---	7/2,170,000	14,000	---	---
Total without PA's.....	---	---	7/80,982,000	10/509,000	---	---
Total Title I.....	---	---	1,199,282,129	10/1,043,499	---	---

Credit Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title IV, Public Law 480: Status through December 14, 1962

<u>1961-62</u>						
Expired PA's.....	---	---	11/14,000,000	---	103,073	103,353
<u>1962-63</u>						
Unexpired PA's.....						
Ethiopia.....	11-5-62	59-401	1,400,000	9,200	3,300	0
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1959-60 through December 14, 1962.....	---	---	15,400,000	9,200	106,373	103,353
Agreements signed but no PA's issued.....						
Chile (8-7-62).....	---	---	7/3,500,000	25,000	---	---
Yugoslavia (11-28-62).....	---	---	7/13,500,000	100,000	---	---
Total without PA's.....	---	---	7/17,000,000	125,000	---	---
Total for fiscal year.....	---	---	18,400,000	134,200	3,300	0
Total Title IV.....	---	---	32,400,000	134,200	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	1,231,682,129	10/1,177,699	7,102,164	6,947,107

- 1/ For Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.
- 2/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 3/ Includes only outstanding PA's and agreements.
- 4/ Through November 30, 1962, reported by A.S.C.S.
- 5/ Partly estimated by using bookings for export for sales to Japan under triangular deals since sales were overregistered.
- 6/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation.
- 7/ Ocean transportation not included.
- 8/ Includes 44,000 bales for shipment in CY 1963 and 50,000 in CY 1964.
- 9/ For extra-long staple cotton to be shipped at rate of 10,000 bales each year during FY 1963, 1964, and 1965.
- 10/ Includes some delayed shipments under multi-year programs; see Indonesia and Pakistan listings under "Agreements signed but no PA's issued" (Title I) for details.
- 11/ PA 52-409 for \$2,775,000 (about 18,000 bales) to Venezuela issued 5-15-62 and expired 6/30 and 7/31/62 deducted because not used.